

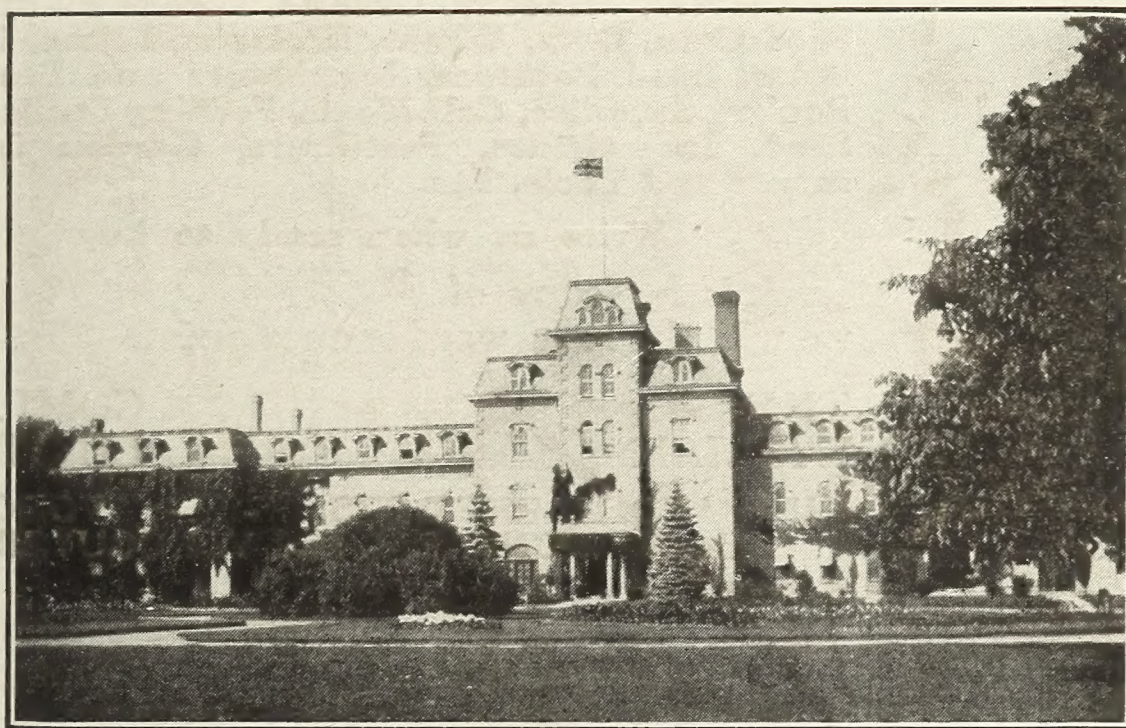
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No. 7

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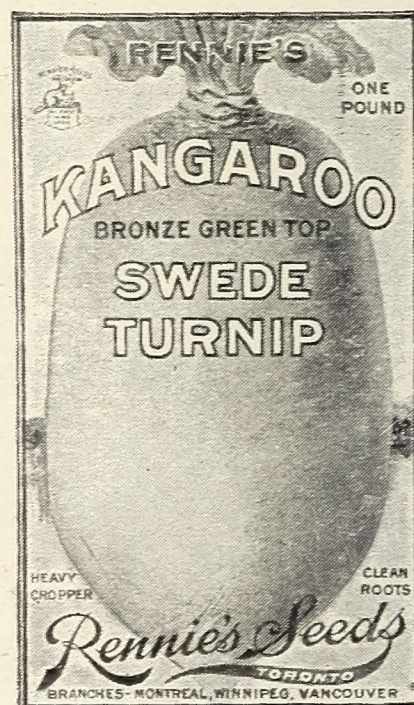
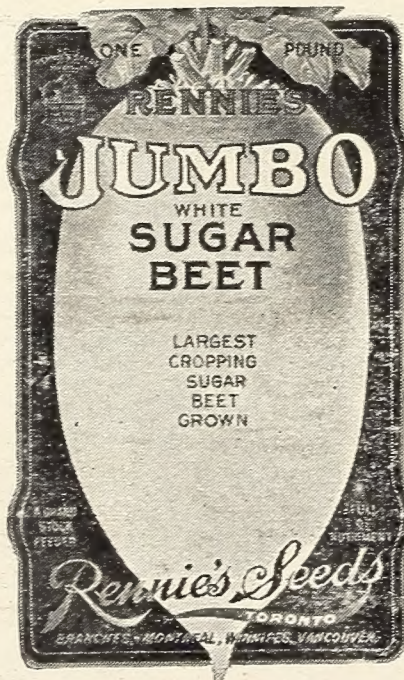
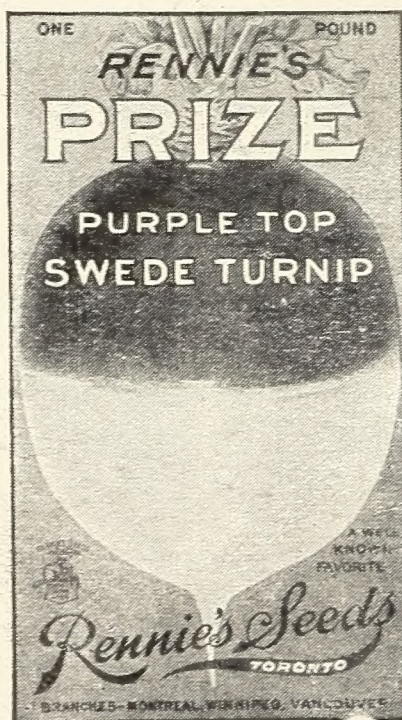
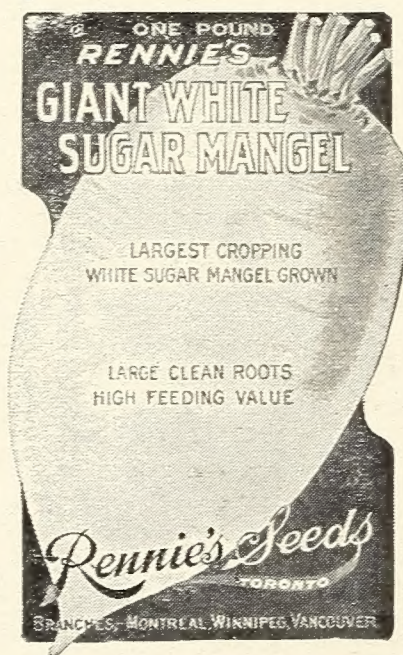
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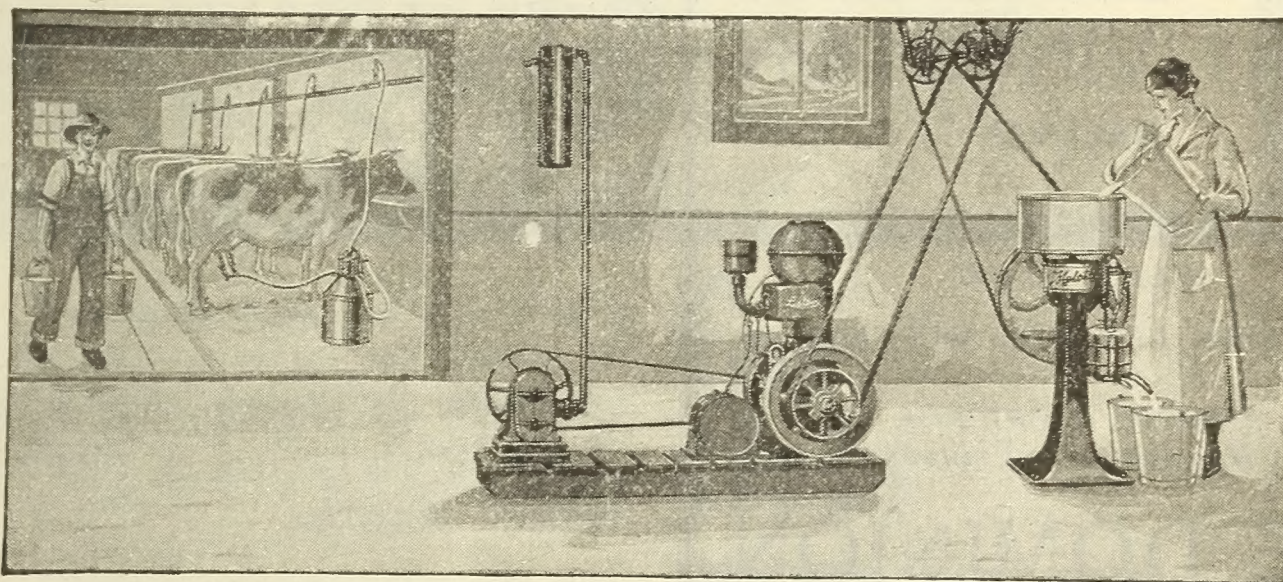
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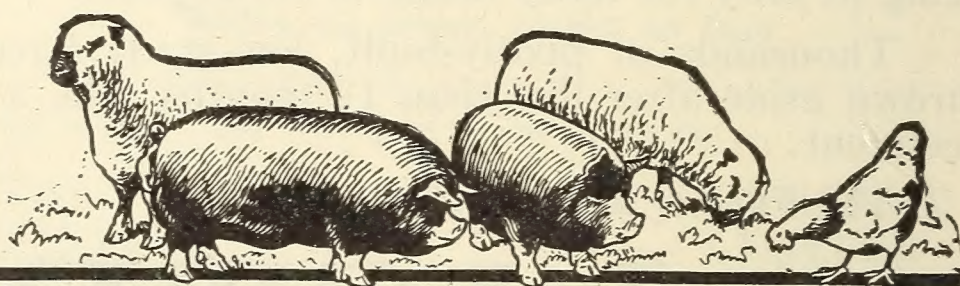
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"Except it be a lover," said Sir William Osler, "no one is more interesting as an object of study than a student. Shakespeare might have made him a fourth in his immortal group. The lunatic, with his fixed idea; the poet, with his fine frenzy; the lover, with his frantic idolatry; and the student, aflame with the desire for knowledge, are of 'imagination all compact.'"

Under all speech that is good for anything there lies a silence that is better.—*Carlyle.*

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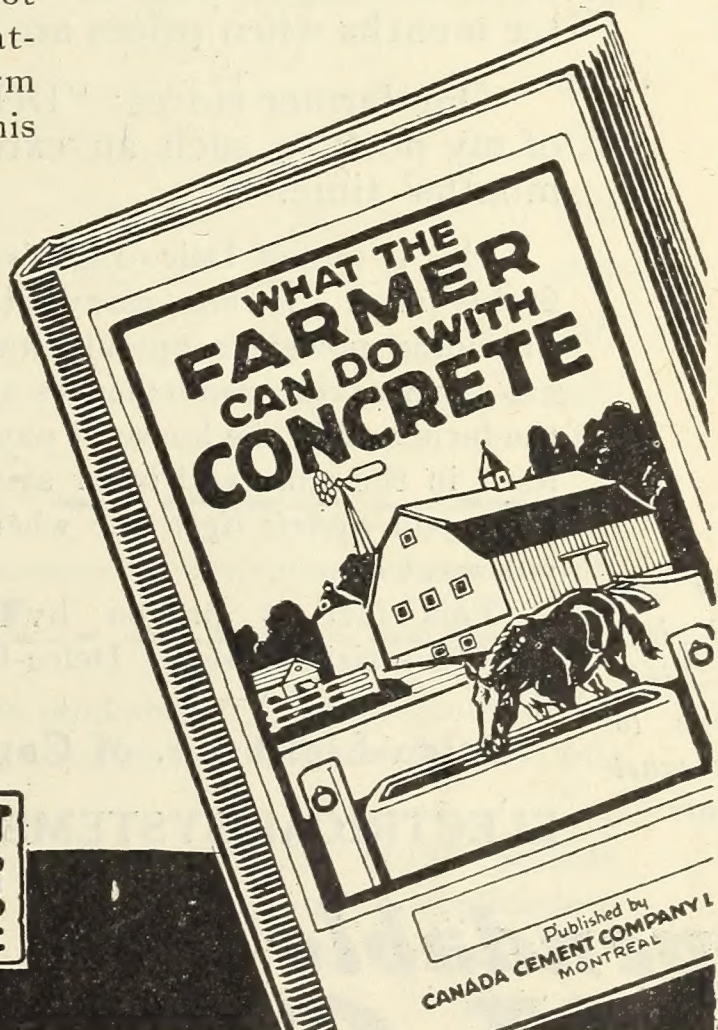
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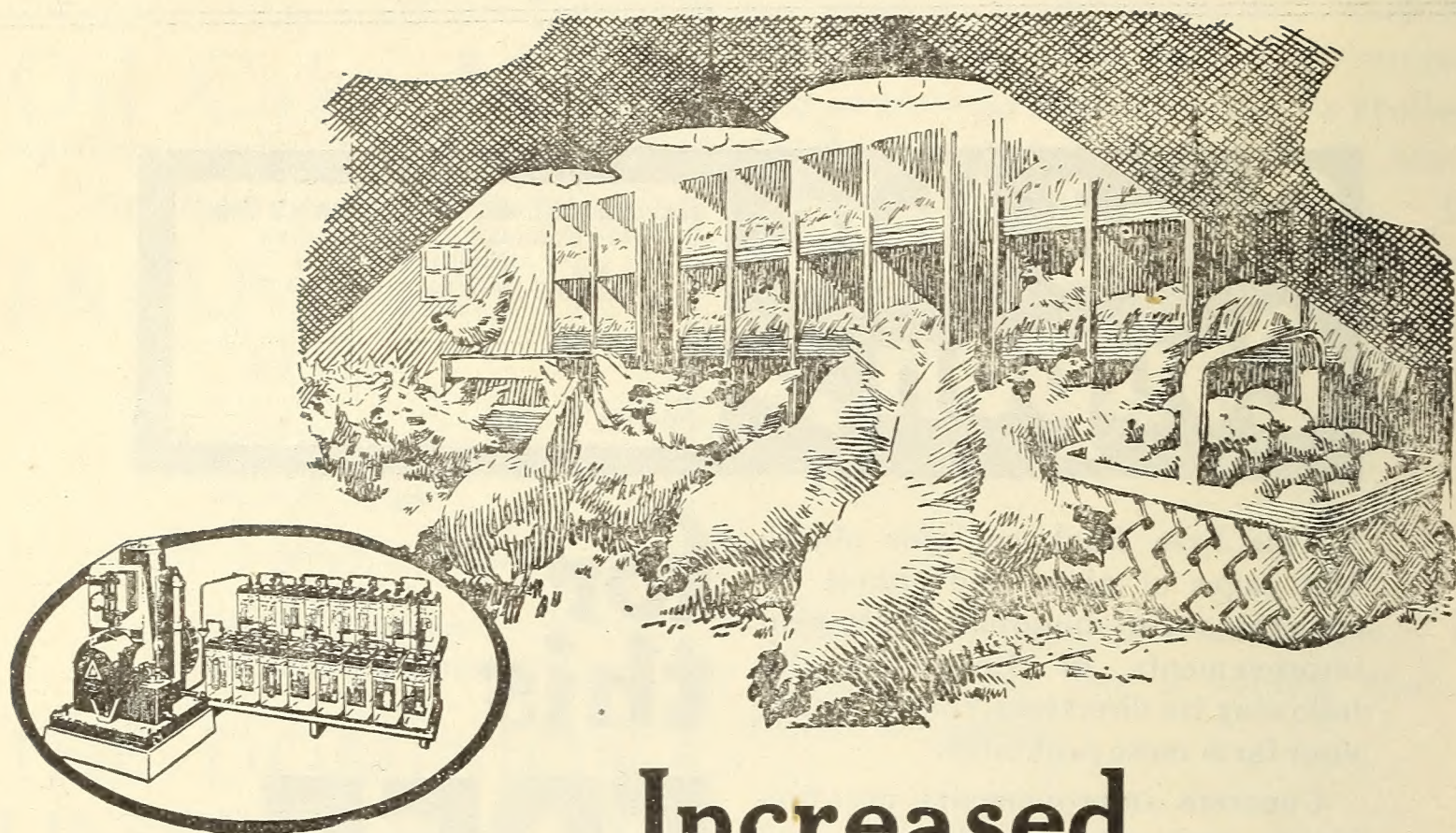
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Serenity

BY CALE YOUNG RICE

AND could I love it more—this simple scene
Of cot-strewn hills and fields long harvested,
That lie as if forgotten were all green,
So bare, so dead!

Or could my gaze more tenderly entwine
Each pallid beech and silvery sycamore,
Outreaching arms in patience to divine
If winter's o'er?

Ah, no, the wind has blown into my veins,
The blue infinity of sky, the sense
Of meadows free today from icy pains—
From wintry vents.

And sunny peace more virgin than the glow,
Falling from eve's first star into the night,
Brings hope believing what it ne'er can know
With mortal sight.

THE O. A. C. REVIEW

"THE PROFESSION WHICH I HAVE EMBRACED REQUIRES A KNOWLEDGE OF EVERYTHING"

VOL. XXXVI.

GUELPH, ONT., MARCH, 1924

No. 7

The Value of a Study of Meats in Our College Course

WADE TOOLE, B.S.A., M.S., Professor of Animal Husbandry, O. A. C.

RADICAL changes in college courses of study are rarely advisable, and yet to keep abreast of the times and to meet varying demands for information, new courses must be tried and old courses strengthened. The Animal Husbandry Department at the O. A. C. has, from its inception, endeavored to give students a better working knowledge of live stock and live stock problems by backing up class-room theory with an abundance of practical work in judging, breeding, feeding and management. Through all this work, covering many years, the importance of markets and marketing was not lost sight of, and instruction in this particular phase of the subject has always been given. But the farther one goes into this important branch of live stock lecture work the more one realizes the need for slaughter facilities and meats instruction, not only for their value in technical education as to method of handling but also because meats work is now recognized as the most valuable method by which to teach conformation in all meat animals. The ultimate end of beef cattle of all sorts and sizes, of all breeds and kinds of pigs, and of all mutton sheep is the butcher's block. The market demands what the great rank and file of the consumers ask for. The butcher must cater to the desire of the masses who eat

his meat, and he pays a premium for the animal that best suits his purpose. Therefore, the producer, if he is going to make the most of his opportunity, must endeavor to build an animal to suit that demand. Thus we have beef type, mutton type, bacon type and lard type. We have, too, the 75 to 85-lb. lamb, the 900 to 1000-lb. butcher's steer, and the 200-lb. bacon hog in most demand. Why? Because the people will pay a premium for cuts out of carcasses from animals of these weights.

Agricultural Colleges, from the beginning, have stressed the pure-bred, and rightly so. Instructors have always emphasized breed type and must continue to give it due attention. But, in meat animals, the type that suits the market is of prime importance and experience is teaching that, students may really get more out of a lecture in market classification and grading, with ten or twelve animals in class room, than by doing nothing but judge, judge, judge at classes of pure-breds. True, one course must be used as a supplement to the other. No one would consider a lessening of effort to make good judges out of students taking the course, but I have the idea that better judges of type and conformation are bound to come from the groups who have had most practice at classifying animals according to market demands.

Believing this to be true, several agricultural colleges in the United States have added market classification and grading courses to their work and, in the fall of 1922, a start was made with these courses at the O. A. C. So far, we have found students even more interested in this branch of study than in judging and other courses given. And it is also evident that the close application necessary to properly classify, grade, estimate weight, killing percentage and market value per pound leaves the student no chance to skim lightly over the work. He must know something about conformation, quality, finish and type and their relation to market value. He must get his eyes open. There is no chance to catch up last night's lost sleep in one of these classes. The student learns to use his powers of observation and this helps him to become a better judge.

There is no doubt but that practice at market classification and grading is a valuable addition to any course in Animal Husbandry, but it is only half-way to the goal we have in mind. It is well to grade and classify. This necessitates a knowledge of conformation and quality as previously stated. This work should be followed up with the slaughter of the graded animals and the cutting of their carcasses into cuts for the retail trade. A few colleges carry out this work. More are laying plans to put it on as soon as facilities are available.

What is the value of slaughter and cutting work on meats? It is two-fold. Every college student who intends to return to the farm should know how, from actual experience, to kill and dress cattle, sheep and swine and should be able to properly cut up and, if necessary, cure the meat from their carcasses. A large proportion of the meat supply for the farm should be home-grown, home-

dressed and home-cured. A meats course, properly conducted, will teach students how to do the practical work by having them do it under supervision. But the main value of the work lies in the opportunity to demonstrate from the dressed carcass why we demand certain type and conformation in the living animal. There is no way in which the value of type may be more clearly shown than on the rail and on the block. Why do we ask for great spring of rib, width of loin, filling between hooks and pins and thickness through the thighs in a beef animal? Cut the prime rib roasts, the club, sirloin and T-bone steaks, the rump roasts and the round and you will know. Compare the weights of these cuts with those from the neck, chuck, plate flank and shank with their market values and you will realize the value of the work. Cut a 200-lb. bacon hog into the commercial cuts against a 200-lb. lard hog and you will understand why we ask for length, trimness of jowl, neatness of underline, smoothness of shoulder, length of side and trimness of hams. Cut a few chops from a 75-lb. lamb, well finished, and then slice a few off a lamb that weighed 130 lbs. alive and you will know why the householder asks for the lighter lamb. The value of work with meats is to show the student the "Why" of the whole meat game. He has a right to know. The only way he can know thoroughly is to do the killing and cutting himself.

At the O. A. C. one or two cutting demonstrations have been carried out yearly. An object lesson of their value may be had from the results with two steers killed last January. The good steer was 20 months old and weighed 1,240 lbs. alive. He was valued, by the butcher, at 10 cents per pound. The poor steer was nearly four years old, with a live weight of 1,150 lbs. He was

valued at 6 cents per pound on foot. The following table shows what happened in the killing and cutting demonstration:

STEER OF GOOD TYPE

Good Steer Live Weight.....	1240	lbs.
Carcass Weight.....	804	lbs.
Dressing Percentage.....	64.9	lbs.

FORE QUARTER

Name:	Price Per Lb.	Weight, Lbs.	Total
Shank.....	8c	12	\$ 0.96
Plate.....	12c	43	5.16
Ribs.....	22c	47	10.34
Chuck.....	16c	96	15.36
Total.....		198	\$ 31.82
Fore Quarters from Steer's Carcass.....		396	lbs.
Total Value.....			\$63.64
Average Price Per Lb.....			16c

HIND QUARTER

Flank.....	10c	22	\$ 2.20
Round.....	22c	99	21.78
Loin.....	24c	86½	20.76
Total.....		207½	\$ 44.74
Hind Quarters from Steer's Carcass.....		415	lbs.
Total Value.....			\$89.48
Average Price Per Lb.....			21½c
Wt. of Hide, 100 lbs. at 5c.....			\$5.00
Fore Quarters.....			\$ 63.64
Hind Quarters.....			89.48
Total.....			\$ 153.12
Hide.....			5.00
Good Steer.....			\$ 158.12

STEER OF POOR TYPE

Poor Steer Live Weight.....	1150	lbs.
Carcass Weight.....	644	lbs.
Dressing Percentage.....	56	lbs.

FORE QUARTER

Name:	Price Per Lb.	Weight, Lbs.	Total
Shank.....	5c	12	\$ 0.60
Plate.....	8c	33½	2.68
Ribs.....	15c	38½	5.77
Chuck.....	10c	85	8.50
Total.....		169	\$ 17.55
Fore Quarters from Steer's Carcass.....		338	lbs.
Total Value.....			\$35.10
Average Price Per Lb.....			10.4c

HIND QUARTER

Flank.....	8c	15	\$ 1.20
Round.....	15c	90	13.50
Loin.....	18c	55½	9.99
Total.....		160½	\$ 24.69
Hind Quarters from Steer's Carcass.....		321	lbs.
Total Value.....			\$49.38
Average Price Per Lb.....			15.3c
Wt. of Hide, 79 lbs. at 5c.....			\$3.95
Fore Quarters.....			\$ 35.10
Hind Quarters.....			49.38
Total.....			\$ 84.48
Hide.....			3.95
Poor Steer.....			\$ 88.43

Nothing could be clearer than the value of such work to the student. Every Animal Husbandry graduate should have the knowledge which comes from practice in slaughter work. Even the curing of meats is valuable and there is no better way to learn to do than by doing. We hope that the time is not far distant when our Animal Husbandry students will find commercial live stock the basis upon which we build our entire course of judging and live stock values. All that is needed is the facilities to carry on.

Atavism and Reversion

BY J. F. FRASER, Poultry Department.

A student, who states that he is keenly interested in breeding problems, asks: "What do you really mean by 'Atavism and Reversion,' and what is meant by 'the pull of the race'?"

We believe these terms have been explained on more than one occasion and by many writers, but, as the question is so frequently asked, we may be allowed to explain here to the best of our ability.

Atavism and Reversion are terms which are used to designate characters which appear in the offspring, but are not visible in the parents; "Reversion" refers to nearby ancestors. "Atavism" indicates one exceedingly remote.

Inheritance is from the race and is not limited to the visible characters of the immediate parent. Every individual is possessed of, and is capable of transmitting, all the characters of the race to which he belongs. His visible characters are not his total possession, but only relatively those which are most prominent in his case.

"Other combinations are easily possible out of the same elements in slightly different proportions, and it is not so strange as we think that character once in possession of a race tends to persist indefinitely, and perforce, occasionally to become visibly apparent." (Davenport.)

In all our modern breeds of poultry, cases of reversion are of frequent occurrence. Reversion occurs when the sum total of the factors returns to that which it has been in some original type. This return may be brought about by the omission of one or more elements, or by

the addition of some missing element needed to complete the original type.

In all of our Blue breeds of fowls, reversion may be said to be regular and definite. All have originated from Black and White parents. When the Blues are bred together we get reversion to type; in regular proportion, i.e., 25 per cent. Black, 25 per cent. White, and 50 per cent. Blue. Reversion through the omission of any character is best exemplified by the single-comb offspring of rose-comb parents.

In the case of the return of the missing element brought in by the parents of the cross-bred, we have the following good example: The White Wyandotte is a sport from the Silver Laced. A Minorca cockerel was mated to some white hens and the progeny mated to a white male; most of the pullets from this mating were Silver Laced.

Both the Buff Cochins and Dorkings were used in making the Buff Orpington, and the feathered leg of the Cochins still turns up to the annoyance of the fancier, while occasionally we get the fifth toe of the Dorking, but this rarely happens now—although in the early days of the Orpington, it was of rather common occurrence.

One of the ancestors of the Light Sussex was the Light Brahma, and the yellow leg of the Light Brahma is all too prevalent in some strains of Light Sussex, although no strange blood has been introduced. If we cross Light Sussex hens with White Leghorn males, the majority of the offspring will have white plumage; if these are intermated, we get as many colors as Joseph's coat—blacks, blues, buffs,

whites, silvers and various other colors, which demonstrates very clearly that the visible characters of the individual are not his total assets.

"The Pull of the Race" means the "pull" of the ancestors beyond the immediate parents. We may take it as certain that the standard of the race is raised by the exceptional individual. We know that the really exceptional individual rarely breeds better than himself, and that he may have been bred from mediocre parents. Every experi-

enced breeder knows that all the stock he breeds from his "Extra Special" mating is not extra special; some of it is not even special, and that a certain percentage are below mediocrity. By rigid selection he can raise the average of his flock; but, as Davenport points out, this only raises the level of mediocrity, and the principle still holds. Only by continuous and rigid selection can we fight the pull of the race—it is impossible to free ourselves entirely from the pull of mediocrity.

The Vegetable Growers' Problem in Soil Fertility

A. H. MACLENNAN, B.S.A., Professor of Horticulture, O.A.C.

THE subject is one of greatest interest at the present time due to the fact that conditions are changing so quickly and radically that there is not much time for a full working out of the many problems that arise. Let us look back into the past ten years or more and get into our minds again the conditions we had as regards market gardening. With plenty of land suitable for market gardening at that time the best was worth about \$150.00 per acre. Most of the land that is now worth \$1,500 per acre could be purchased then at the rate of \$50 to \$100 per acre. Manure was plentiful; men were paid for hauling it away from the various stables. Most of it was horse manure, but in some cases—such as near the smaller towns or villages—there was also a considerable quantity of cow, pig and, in some cases, sheep manure. Besides this, in some few cases a considerable quantity of slaughter-house refuse could be got for hauling

it away. Wages were very low; a man receiving \$1.00 or \$1.25 per day was considered highly paid. For this reason the gardening was of a type called extensive; by this I mean that a larger area of ground was used to produce a given quantity of crop. For this reason the fertility was always high, disease and insect pests troubled but little, the seasons at that time had not changed as materially as they have now and with this larger type of cultivation moisture was more prevalent in the soil.

In contrast to this let us look at what we have at the present time. In the best sections of the Province land, which is most suited for extra early market gardening, is being sold at from \$1,500 to \$2,500 per acre. Implements, seed and the various things that go towards the production of vegetables, have increased at least 100 per cent. in many cases and the quality leaves much to be desired. Wages now in many districts are very high; in Toronto a good

man claims 55 cents per hour and at Kingston the rate of \$3.00 per day. Manure is so scarce that this year many gardeners have had to do with very little if they obtained any at all. The price also is advanced very materially, so that now they are paying for the manure instead of being paid for hauling it away. Manure on the track 15 miles from Toronto last fall was \$1.90 per ton and very hard to obtain.

With all this extreme advance in cost of production, what do we find in regard to price in comparison with those of 1913 and 1914? On Toronto market we find very little of any advance except in certain few vegetables which climatic conditions have caused to fail to a certain extent; I do not here refer to late potatoes, as they do not belong rightly in market gardener crops, although taking the average of most years their prices have not been above the average except this past winter. On other markets we find an increase of about 15 per cent. Now this looks on the surface like a losing proposition for the market gardener and it would be if he continued to carry on as he did ten years ago. In what way then has he continued to be able to come out ahead because in practically all cases he has gained? The only solution is the fact that in cutting down the area worked he has intensified fertilization and cultivation to such an extent that larger crops have been the result, and as the demand in most cases has been good throughout the season he has overcome the difficulty presented.

This brings us then to the methods that have been in use during the past two or three years and will be in use or improved in the future. One thing we notice and that is that the gardener in most cases is obtaining a larger area of land. On this larger area he does not use all for the growing of vegetables but

a part for the production of green crops so that he may be able to overcome the lack of humus in the soil through the loss in manure supply. This practise is becoming very prevalent throughout Ontario and will become more so in the future. Green crops in the past have consisted largely of one or combinations of the following: Rye, hairy vetch, buckwheat, clover (ordinary red or sweet) and rape. In the past rye probably has stood out more than any other in its use by the market gardener simply for the reason that he can sow the seed after his land has produced its full amount of crop during the growing season. Rye is not a gatherer of nitrogen and its main use is the holding of any excess nitrogen and the phosphorous and potash of the soil, in such a condition that would make it readily available for the plant's use and not lost during the winter storms. Buckwheat has not as yet proved as popular with the market gardener as it is with others, but we hope for better things in the future. Hairy vetch following early potatoes has been used to a considerable extent, as have also rape and clover. With this new method of double quantity of land all this will need to be gone into very thoroughly. There is at the present time a considerable amount of work being carried on in a number of parts of the Province. One man visited has an experiment in sweet clover which will be of value to all. In the past the use made of the land very largely determined the green crop that was grown as the gardener had to make every use possible of the land during the growing season, but in the future this will not be so pressing.

Although we grow green crops, there is one thing that we must always keep in mind and that is that nothing will ever take the place completely of manure in the growing of vegetable crops.

It will always be necessary that a certain amount of barnyard manure be applied to the land, whether it is done at the old rate of seventy-five loads to the acre or at the new rate of ten loads to the acre—manure will always be necessary to produce a maximum crop of vegetables. The bacteria in the soil cannot grow satisfactorily without it and without these it would be of little use to try to carry on gardening, at least successfully.

Besides this, there is always the problem of cultivation for many of our gardeners do not appreciate the value of thorough cultivation. This type of man is becoming scarcer each year. I will give you a story to illustrate what I mean. I have in mind one of the best gardeners in the Province. He had a piece of soil that would not produce sufficiently, although heavily fertilized with manure each year as well as a considerable quantity of commercial fertilizer. He used from 50 to 60 team loads of manure each year, and from 500 to 1,000 pounds of fertilizer per acre, and still with poor results. This man is a believer in thorough cultivation, going through the crop at least twice a week. He sent a quantity of the soil to be analyzed and the report came back that it was wanting in humus. Now, to those present who understand what the man had been doing, the answer was entirely wrong. What has happened? It simply was that by his thorough cultivation he had caused such a large growth of bacteria that all the humus had been broken down for the plant's use. He found out later in digging a post hole that the rock (his farm is underlaid with limestone rock) on this particular piece of ground came closer to the surface and that was the cause of all of his troubles, but it shows you that thorough cultivation

gives the results wanted by the market gardener.

This extra land idea is also bringing another practice into use, and that is the feeding of cattle during the winter. Many of our large gardeners are obtaining a large enough area of land so that they can feed a considerable number of animals during the winter and thus help to supply the manure deficiency. This should prove advantageous in every way; it will help the man who has no greenhouses to keep his men throughout the year and at the same time it will turn the roughage of the farm into the manure required and add materially to his financial returns.

We come now to the most important problem at the present time. I have left this to the last largely for the reason that I wish to spend more time on it. Commercial fertilizers have had to a considerable extent a place on the calendar of the market gardener, but not to the extent that they should have and will have in the future if the use is made of them that should be to obtain maximum crops. They are necessary to the gardener. No one could gainsay that fact and as the manure supply becomes less their necessity will increase very largely, but it would seem necessary that the commercial fertilizer firms must look at it in an altogether different light than they have in the past. They must remember that they are dealing with an entirely different type of crop production to that carried on on the ordinary farm. When we consider that in most market gardeners, two, three and sometimes four crops are grown on a given piece of ground during the season which, under ordinary farm conditions would produce one single crop, we can understand more the conditions the gardener is up against in the production of his crops to a maximum degree. Those of us who have followed

closely the market garden business for a number of years find that there are no two vegetable crops exactly the same; even take two so closely related as cabbage and cauliflower, each requires certain definite differences in treatment if we are to obtain the best results. Tomatoes cannot be fertilized the same as potatoes, although in the past we have frequently been trying to handle them the same. Each individual crop must be studied by itself and besides this we must also make allowance for each day's differences in climatic conditions or if we cannot make it as fine as each day at least each week or month. Our best gardeners find that it is necessary to work day by day in regard to certain kinds of fertilizer in order to obtain the best results. What they need is a basic fertilizer made up of phosphorous and nitrogen, with potash added for certain crops and besides this they need an excess quantity of nitrogen and in some cases phosphorous to be added as climatic conditions make it necessary. This year has shown that nitrate of soda as an extra has given very good results; in the spring that has been one of the hardest to grow vegetables. Besides the climatic conditions there are the insect pests to be combatted and in many cases the control of these can be helped by the use of specific fertilizers which will give certain definite results very speedily. Insects and diseases have been increasing in numbers in Ontario, but in many cases we find that we can materially assist the plants to recover from these attacks

by a judicious use of certain fertilizers such as nitrate of soda. There is another side to the problem and that is that we find that each individual type of vegetable has its own peculiar desires in regard to the form in which nitrogen, potash and phosphorous should be used. For an example, take celery: celery as an early crop will use satisfactorily large quantities of nitrate of soda throughout the growing season, but on late celery, which is stored in a half-grown condition, nitrate of soda is good at first but towards the end of the season, about the time that we are ready to pull the earth around to start blanching, nitrate of soda if used will give a tendency towards hollow stems and also celery that will not keep satisfactorily when put in storage. On this latter an excess of phosphorous seems to have the desired results. There are other examples of this which go very fully to show that our work on fertilizers has only begun and that it will be necessary to study very closely the effect of the different forms of fertilizers on plant growth, both as to acceleration of growth and also on the keeping qualities not only in regard to winter storage but also in regard to the standing-up quality when sold to the grocer to be kept a few days, either in storage or in his shop window. There is also the effect of continued applications in successive years of fertilizer on soil to be considered. Will the soil become fertilizer sick? How can we keep clear of it and if it does come how can we rectify it?



Just Dog

HIS name was simply "Puppy"—never anything else, even after he had emerged from the stage of puppyhood, if, indeed, he ever did. He was a mongrel among mongrels, and it would be hard to imagine a more extraordinary mixture than that of which he was composed—half fox-hound and half Aberdeen terrier. Moreover, his looks did not belie his "mongrelism." Although he had a pretty little face, with shrewd, quizzical, almost human eyes, the rest of him could not, by any stretch of imagination, be called beautiful. His ears were somewhat too large for his head; his body was long, and his legs short; his hindquarters were completely out of proportion with the rest of his body; and his tail was long and thin. Altogether, he was the ugliest, the most faithful, and the most lovable little creature in the world. His chief accomplishments were eating and sleeping, and he performed them with great dexterity. He had a most voracious appetite, and was always ready for a meal. Although he loved to sleep in the sun, perhaps it is hardly fair to call this one of his chief accomplishments, as he could be tremendously energetic if he felt so inclined. For instance, he would chase stones or sticks all day if anyone cared to throw them for him.

It was fairly obvious from the beginning that it would be impossible to train him to do anything, but some attempts were nevertheless made. If told to

"sit up" and beg for a tempting morsel of meat alluringly offered, he would only become all the more excited, and would probably jump up and snatch the proffered reward. No, tricks were an impossibility. He was too excitable. As regards useful employment, there was nothing he enjoyed so much as being taken out to fetch the cows. Usually, however, by the time one arrived at the field where the cows were pasturing, Puppy was afar off in the woods, hunting squirrels or chipmunks. Occasionally he was still within call. And then, if told to "fetch 'em in," he would dash with a great show of bravery at the heels of the nearest cow. As a rule this had no effect, but if the cow did move, he would chase her over half the country, invariably in any direction but the right one! If, however, the cow happened to turn her head and look at him, or shake her leg at him, after the manner of cows, Puppy would promptly yelp as though he had been hurt, put his tail between his legs, and fade rapidly away.

As a pet, he was as near perfection as possible, but as a useful member of the farm staff, he most certainly was not a success. However, who knows into what he might have developed if, last summer, he had not been run over by an automobile and killed. Poor Puppy! Surely he is happy now, for without doubt to such a character as his would be accorded all the delights of the Elysian Fields.—'25.



Carleton County Vocational School

BY R. W. MAXWELL, B.S.A., Director.

ON September 5th, 1917, the Governor-in-Council of New Brunswick ordered the appointment of a committee for the purpose of making a study of the need for Vocational Education in New Brunswick. This committee's report and recommendations were presented to the Legislature in April, 1918, and during the same month the Vocational Education Act was passed, embodying said recommendations. This act provided for the establishment of Vocational Education in New Brunswick and that it should be supported on a fifty-fifty basis between the communities where the work was carried on and the Province. For the provincial administration of this service, the Board of Education was empowered to appoint a Vocational Education Board. Thus, originally, there existed really two distinct departments of education, general and vocational. Only recently the Vocational Education Act was amended so as to centralize the control of all educational matters under the Provincial Board of Education. In each locality taking up Vocational Education under the Act, the work is placed in the hands of a Vocational Committee appointed by the School Board. Provision is also made for County Vocational Committees and for joint committees representing two or more towns. Home-makers, employers and employees are represented on these administrative bodies.

The Vocational Education Act of New Brunswick defines Vocational Education as that education, the controlling purpose of which is to fit for useful employment. This we interpret to include training that will not only

increase the productive efficiency of the student, but also broaden and develop his civic intelligence. It has a social as well as an economic aspect.

The basis of government grants to communities maintaining approved vocational schools, under the Vocational Education Act, are fixed in sliding scale according to population in the matter of cost of erection of buildings and in regard to the payment of teachers' salaries. The aid is a liberal one, ranging, in the case of the former, from 25 to 50 per cent., and from 60 to 75 per cent. in the case of salaries. For vocational equipment there is a common aid of 50 per cent.

In July, 1919, the Canadian Parliament provided aid to the Provinces for Vocational Education through the passage of legislation in the form of the Technical Education Act. Federal money under this act is for work of less than college grade, and not more than 25 per cent. of it may be spent on capital account. Each Federal dollar to become available must be matched with a dollar from Provincial funds. For the year 1925 there is available to New Brunswick for Vocational Education, from the Technical Education Act, approximately, \$60,000, which, to become fully available, will entail an expenditure in New Brunswick of \$120,000 for vocational education purposes. With the present development, it is unlikely that the total expenditure for the year above mentioned will exceed \$50,000, thus leaving a substantial balance of Federal money unspent, which, with the approval of the Minister of Labor, may be carried over.

The building occupied by the Carleton County Vocational School is one

erected in 1913 through the munificence of the late Mr. L. P. Fisher, to whom the Town of Woodstock is deeply indebted for many useful public buildings. It is interesting to note that in making provision for the erection of a vocational school, shortly before his death, in 1909, Mr. Fisher had entertained advanced thoughts in respect to the educational needs of the community, for it was definitely stipulated in the will that the building was to be used for

making Department, which is at present capable of serving twenty-five students. On the same floor and in the opposite wing we have a very well equipped carpenter shop, draughting room, lumber room and finishing room, all of which go to make up the Manual Training Department. In the basement, besides the furnace room, lavatories and store-rooms, we have a large room equipped with six forges and a corresponding number of anvils, each with a complete



R. W. MAXWELL, B.S.A.

vocational education, and for this purpose the building is admirably suited. In the upper floor are to be found six classrooms; a large store room for laboratory supplies and apparatus; a combined recreation room and reading room, equipped with piano and appropriate magazines and periodicals; and the director's office. The main floor consists of a very well equipped laboratory kitchen, sewing room, laundry, practice kitchen and practice dining room, all of which comprise the Home-

set of tools. In this room facilities are provided for demonstrations and practice in concrete work. It is also used as a garage for gas engine, tractor and automobile repair instruction. The stock-judging arena is also to be found in the basement. This spacious room is especially constructed for livestock demonstration work and has seats arranged in tiers on two sides.

Having a very suitable building, adequately equipped for certain phases of vocational education, it is not surprising

to note that when the Provincial Legislature of New Brunswick passed an Act respecting Vocational Education, Woodstock was the first town in New Brunswick to take up the advantages offered by it. The Carleton County Vocational School enjoys the distinction of having been the first day vocational school to be opened in New Brunswick, and the only school at present that is entirely given over to the teaching of vocational work. Other schools, such as composite high schools and vocational high school departments, in which commercial, home-making and other vocational studies are pursued as well as the purely academic subjects, have since been established in other parts of the Province. The Carleton County School is operated under that section of the Vocational Education Act which provides a way for a county and town within it to unite in providing vocational training for the people. Upon the completion of organization of a County Vocational Committee, the members of which were entrusted with the development of the school, there was little time lost in setting in motion the machinery to operate the Carleton County Vocational School.

To have left the S. S. B., Toronto, with more or less of an understanding that I was about to take charge of a secondary agricultural school, a going concern, and to find upon my arrival in Woodstock a very nice building and two teachers on the ground, with little indication that the building had ever known activity, and without there having been any preliminary announcement made to the public relative to the school's opening, proved, to say the least, very disappointing. A brief survey made evident the fact that the establishment of the school would not be attained via the rosy path route. There was found to exist among the

rural residents of the county that same indifference towards the school and its aims as was evident in the attitude of rural Ontario towards the agricultural representative system when first launched. The Superintendent of Education for New Brunswick was very openly opposed to the introduction of vocational education, and in a generous frame of mind gave the Carleton County Vocational School two years in which to run itself into the ground. The Provincial Department of Agriculture, from which much assistance was expected, was evidently of the opinion that if any agricultural instruction or extension work **MUST** be done it should do it and receive full credit for the same. To a newcomer to the province one of the things most noticeable, aside from the seemingly careless extravagance in acreage devoted to potatoes and the lack of fences, was the very great lack of co-operation and harmony existing between departments whose work was such that for the success of all each had to work in harmony with the others. Adverse though these circumstances seemed, they proved a great source of inspiration to one endowed with a fair share of Scotch pig-headedness. It was under these circumstances, then, that on October 15th, 1919, a staff of six teachers was gotten together, two in Agriculture, one in Manual Training and Farm Mechanics, one in Home Making, one in Commercial, and one in charge of the Academic Department, common to each of the other departments. On November 5th, 1919, the Commercial and Home Making Departments were opened with an enrollment of twenty-two in the former and sixteen in the latter. Modesty forbids me to state any one factor to which might be attributed the success in obtaining such a goodly enrollment in so short a time under the existing condi-

tions. I might add, however, that the majority of the young ladies from the rural parts enrolled in the above departments, during the initial courses, were personally solicited by the writer. On January 5th, 1920, eighteen young men, averaging in age about eighteen years, presented themselves for the opening of the Course in Agriculture and Farm Mechanics.

The courses originally given, and which are still offered, were a two-year-course in Agriculture and Farm Mechanics; a one-year-course in Home Making; and a course of one year's duration in Commercial Studies, including shorthand, typewriting, office practice and bookkeeping. In the Home Making Course we endeavor to offer our young lady students those studies which will help to make them of greatest value to society, the most useful citizens, within and without the home. While the work is based upon scientific studies which contribute to the knowledge required in the intelligent management of the home, the laboratory training makes the work practical. Project work, concerning which more will be said when dealing with the Agricultural Department of the school, is a feature of this department. The Commercial Course aims to prepare young ladies for secretarial and stenographic positions, while, at the same time, it recognizes that to achieve this objective no sacrifice must be made of the greater ends of education. Modern equipment, including many typewriters, representing two standard makes, a mimeograph, adding machine, copier, filing and index systems, makes possible the obtaining of practice in many of the operations comprising office practice in modern business establishments. This department is capable of catering to twenty-five students and is at all times filled

to capacity. The school year in the Home Making and Commercial Departments commences the first week in September and terminates on June 30th. The Course in Agriculture and Farm Mechanics is the one featured by the Carleton County Vocational School and is the one to which all other departments contribute in the strengthening thereof. As stated elsewhere, this course is one of two years' duration—the school term beginning November 1st and terminating April 15th—thus permitting the students to serve on the home farms during the busy seasons while, at the same time and at no inconvenience, they may effectually prepare for a profitable and prosperous life.

Even in New Brunswick, where the school-going habit has been developed among the people at large to at least as favorable proportions as in most parts of the Dominion, school instruction has had almost no direct bearing on the probable life work of a great number of boys and girls and, until recently, it has yielded practically no knowledge or skill to those boys whose severest need is education for efficiency in the work and affairs of modern farming. The function then of the Agricultural and Farm Mechanics Department of our school is to cater to and serve the educational needs of young men between the ages of fourteen and twenty-five, by the offering of agricultural training of a scientific and very practical character, and incorporating within that training a thorough course of study in the essential academic subjects. While information that can be applied directly to farm problems is obtained by the young men who study agriculture, this is not the sole aim of the course. Agriculture, like other practical arts subjects, requires that the student learn to do by doing. There should result from the school work the habit of

putting into practice the information and knowledge gained through classroom discussion, laboratory exercises, and direct contact with the actual problems of the home farm. This carrying out of some phase of agricultural work on the home farm during the summer months under the supervision of the agricultural instructors, who are engaged on a twelve months' contract, is termed Home Project Work. Speaking generally, if there is a defect in the large agricultural schools and colleges, it is the defect of putting too great reliance upon books and observation to the exclusion of active participation in the type or types of productive farming the boys intend to follow after graduation. Too great—in the case of many of the students fatal—reliance is put on ability of the students once well grounded in theory at the school to put that theory into successful practice on their own farms, alone and unaided. The home project work, which is required of students of our school, is the best means of forming and fixing in the student's life the habit of doing rather than talking about doing things on the farm. The project work is planned in advance in the school, the work is carried on at home in accordance with the plans, records and accounts are kept, and a final statement is rendered. Merely engaging in farm work, chores, "keeping track" of a growing crop, or following specific feeding directions are not projects because such work is directed by someone else and does not demand the earnest study and purposeful effort resulting, for instance, from a student's determination to grow his own acre of potatoes, secure a desirable profit and confidently assume the business risk attendant upon the investment of his own time and money. Such whole-hearted purposing is the basis of successful, progressive, creative

work in all vocations. The best preparation for the vocation of farming is attained through study which deals with actual farming situations. Cooperation between the school and the home farm is an effective means of trying out under the conditions of individual farms, over widely scattered areas, methods which have proved to be profitable elsewhere. Such co-operation enables a boy to try out the home farm as an agency for producing profits, when treated by the best known methods; that is to say, the home project is a means whereby the principles and methods taught by the school can be positively, and without delay, adapted by the boy to the economic conditions of the farm on which he may spend his working days. Home project work thus gives to agricultural teaching the reality of actual life, as but little school training can give it. It tends to train the student in the fundamental principles of conduct based on independent thought, power to take the initiative, and enlarge his ability to organize and execute.

No effort has been made by the agricultural department of this school to serve the adult farmer. That is not our work. But it is surprising how many farmers are constantly seeking the school's aid on various problems. Through the project work of our students and through extension work in agriculture carried on by graduates and ex-students through the medium of the Carleton County Junior Farmers' Association, better methods of proven merit are constantly being relayed to father and the neighboring adults through the young man. It proves a pleasant way to administer medicine, nothing distasteful about it and it obviates many possible points of resentment incident to the giving of "expert advice," direct. The more progressive, broad-minded

adult will openly quiz the young man and adopt the proven method with appreciation. The other fellow, the man who resents the "white collared expert," will without saying much, stop, look and listen and, satisfied, will sneakingly adopt the better method in that characteristic "knew-it-all-along" manner. The main thing is that both types are reached. It matters not who gets the credit for the work accomplished. A little more effort toward actual achievements and much less thought centred on ways and means of receiving due credit would result in a more efficient service by all groups and individuals interested in agricultural extension work.

The Course in Agriculture and Farm Mechanics is a very practical one, and the work pursued is of secondary school grade. As in the other two departments, the student spends fifty per cent. of his time on practical subjects, while the remaining time is devoted to the essential academic subjects. His arithmetic, English, science, etc., is taught in relation to his work, and in such a way as to glorify the job for which he is preparing, as well as to impress upon him its responsibilities.

Since the inception of the school 86 students have passed through the Agricultural Department, 57 Home Makers have been served, and 93 have pursued the course of studies outlined in the Commercial Department. Besides the regular courses, each grade from the Woodstock Public and High Schools, from Grade 7 up, comes to this school

one half-day per week for vocational training, the girls taking domestic science while the boys follow a course in manual training in the carpenter shop. In this way, town pupils receive, providing they continue in school until high school graduation, a five years' course in one of the departments above mentioned. Short courses in agriculture for young men and adults, and in millinery, cooking, sewing, etc., for young women are held from time to time during the winter months. All courses offered by the school, including the major ones, are tuition-free to the residents of Carleton County, and the courses cater particularly to the rural residents. Of the 236 students so far served in the regular courses, 26 per cent. represented the Town of Woodstock, while 74 per cent. were representative of the townships of the county. Towards our annual budget the Municipality of Carleton contributes 21.5 per cent. of the total, the Town of Woodstock votes a similar proportion, and the Provincial and Federal Governments jointly make up the remaining 57 per cent.

The adverse conditions and the attitude of indifference prevalent at the inception of the school, of which mention was made at the outset of this rambling article, have materially changed, and the establishment of an institution which shall so influence and develop the people and resources of this division of New Brunswick as to make it stand out still more prominently as a favored part of Canada is fairly well assured.



THE OAC REVIEW

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EDITORIAL

Chiefly About Nothing

TIME was when we were ambitious—had visions of offering constructive criticism on college life and manners, of being a cultural force, as it were, and guardian of the good name of the O. A. C. through these columns. But now we sit, thinking upon how little apparent need there is for our help, advice and friendly criticism and how circumscribed is our sphere of usefulness. We contemplated writing a paternal warning on the danger of indiscriminate indulgence in dancing and other mild forms of frivolity, but lo, the faculty speaks and our voice has lost itself in the mightier one of authority. We considered making valuable suggestions concerning matters pertaining to the curriculum, but found they had been oft thought and very well expressed upon several previous occasions.

Driven thus out of our proper field of morals and work, we descended to thoughts of commenting on certain masculine tendencies and other characteristic modern touches in the realm of feminine attire, but our better spirit asserted itself—or was it that we feared to venture on such dangerous ground—and revolted against our so far degrading ourselves. No, a thousand times, no! Better that nothing should be written at all than our lofty ideals should trail in the mire of mere idle drivel.

And so it is, dear reader—if you find nothing helpful or uplifting in this note, you must give us credit for the very best of intentions, and while our imagination, observation or reason is at fault, we still preserve our ancient dignity and self-respect wrapped in a decent, discreet silence.

The Runt's Columns

THE C. O. T. C. AT THE COLLEGE TO THE EDITOR:

In the January issue of the Review the C. O. T. C. at the College was rather emphatically accused of being inimical to the best interests of our athletic activities.

The writer of the article in question undoubtedly is keenly interested in all that pertains to athletics at the College; all honor to his cause in that respect. Few there are who might quarrel with his view of maintaining our high standard, all things considered.

It would seem, however, to one who has been largely instrumental in the organization and direction of the C. O. T. C. Contingent here, that the Corps is, in the article referred to, subjected to charges which result from the inaccurate deductions of our author, who did not have his subject well in hand.

The C. O. T. C. was revived here last spring by Major Spencer at the request of the President, under advice from the District Military Commander. Much publicity was accorded the movement, and some seventy students enrolled at that time. It is true, we were unable for various reasons to commence training until late in the fall, but for one alive to the various student activities, to become aware of the existence of the Corps only last October, was a protracted awakening, was it not?

"Turning out for basketball practice?" "No, I have to turn out for drill." These words open the verbal castigation. Neither for basketball or any other branch of sport, has any member of the Corps ever experienced the slightest difficulty in being excused from drill. The basketball manager (student manager) informs me, he knows of no instance where a basket-

ball player or aspirant failed to turn out for practice, owing to the C. O. T. C. We are blamed for rendering futile the basketball schedule in the fall. The basketball coach, manager and assistant manager were all obliged to be absent from the College at that time, and the players did what they could meanwhile, which was more than in the last few years. The C. O. T. C. did not have even the remotest connection with the partial failure of any plans the basketball management had drawn up.

It is true a lecture for the Corps coincided with a college soccer match on one occasion. The lecture was called for 4.15 and by arrangement with the College authorities, students, members of the Corps, were excused from class work at that hour. Students were not, on that day, excused early to attend the game. As it was, the Cadets formed a larger rooting squad for a portion of the game than there would have been otherwise.

I can unearth no evidence to support the contention that we have caused the cessation of a large or any percentage of interyear athletics. I challenge the assertion that the C. O. T. C. upset the soccer schedule, although one feels the year managers were not responsible, either.

So much for these charges. They are groundless. The Corps numbers many members who are amongst our foremost athletes and in the recent practical examinations, when seventy-seven members tried the exams, these men generally stood highest in the tests.

The drill and lecture programme throughout the year has comprised three periods per week as follows: A lecture period from 4.15 to 5.00 p.m. Saturday afternoons, usually about

one o'clock for one hour and the third has often been held shortly after supper, though generally at 4.50 p.m. These periods have been switched frequently to avoid conflict with College matches and practices. One sees that, as a rule, only once in a week would any cadet be obliged to forfeit his practice owing to drill, did he feel so inclined, and one has difficulty in recalling any occasion when the C. O. T. C. had first choice.

The fact of the matter is, this C. O. T. C. enterprise is calling forth interests in things, apart from purely academic matters, from many students, who hitherto evinced little. The programme of training provides a good deal of physical exercises and, in the case of second year students, is accepted in lieu of compulsory attendance at gym classes under the Physical Director. Far from curtailing or stopping the budding desire to engage in athletics, the movement may well awaken ambitions in that laudable direction. Fellows who are keen on getting into the game won't conjure up an impediment due to any responsibilities membership in the C. O. T. C. entails. What is sportsmanship else? As has been previously said, many are doing both and are top-notchers in both.

Why does the correspondent referred to close his remarks so dismally? Finalists in rugby, soccer and harrier champions, winners of the Guelph road races, the only O. A. C. hockey team to ever win an Intercollegiate Intermediate fixtures (so one is told) and as good a basketball team as the College has produced in the last four years. Apart from which the College has won again the Boxing and Wrestling Cup. Last Field Day we saw five records broken. Although not classified under athletics, witness the grand success of the stock judges at Chicago. Incidentally the

C. O. T. C. has been operating throughout the year that has brought the above laurels to the College name. A good percentage of the men who starred in all the above events happen to belong to the C. O. T. C. and have without exception passed their exams a good deal better than most of the others.

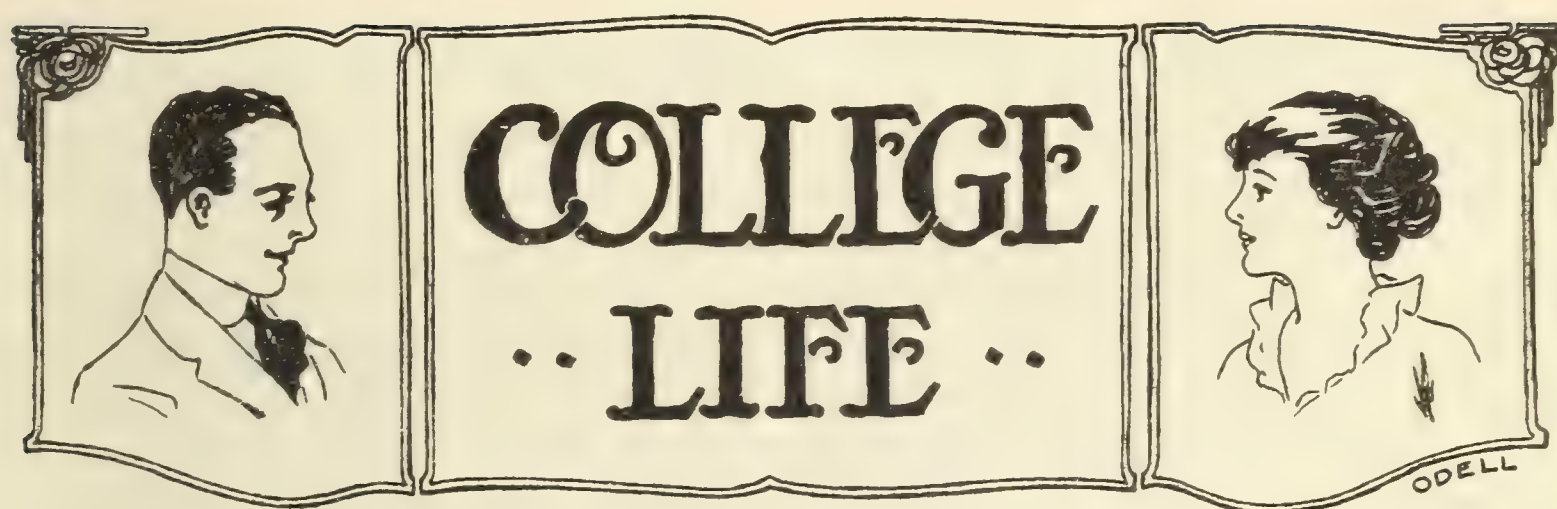
The evidence does not seem to warrant the heavy artillery brought to bear.

Then there is the National and Imperial aspect of the question. Our military system is such that our land force strength lies in the volunteer training of militia and territorial units, which are frequently under-officered. The Imperial aspect of the O. T. C. is to provide a reserve of officers. Although no obligations, other than moral, rest on the holders of Certificate A, yet the founders of the movement feel that out of the whole many will carry on military studies and be efficient officers should and when a need arises.

The late Lord Roberts sounded a warning note on the question of unpreparedness generally, but particularly in regard to trained officer reserves. Was he right? Space won't permit of much that might be written on this subject. No need to count the loss of life and time in the early years of the Great War; because we haven't really forgotten the lesson yet.

However, although C. O. T. C. contingents exist at practically all the Universities and Colleges in Canada, many have better arrangements in point of time for training than ourselves. If, due to causes at present not apparent, the C. O. T. C. should conflict with the welfare of the College in athletics, one sincerely believes that the C. O. T. C. should be disbanded. Give it a fair trial. Fanatics don't make good citizens.

F. STEWART PARSONS, '24.



The Conversat

FRIDAY evening, February the first, nineteen hundred and twenty-four," so read the invitations to the O. A. C. Jubilee Conversat. Would the time ever pass? For a week the hours dragged by as days, but at last a beautiful sunset and a crisp frosty evening ushered in the annual social classic of the College.

Promptly at 8.30 p.m. we are waiting under the "Well" at the Hall, and a few minutes later we have passed through the checking room of the dining hall and are on the main floor. The orchestra is tuning on a beautifully draped platform fully ten feet above our heads. We wait for the music, and it commences as it should, not with a blatant syncopated snort but with a gentle lilting air as light as the evening breeze in the firs by the doorway.

It is now nine o'clock—ah! the first waltz. Shall we? Now we are drifting along with a throng of eight hundred dancers, who by their very manner show the joyous influence of all that is meant by that word, Conversat.

A few seconds pass—a burst of applause—what! the opening dance is over?

In the interval we observe the decorations. They are simple, but simplicity merely accentuates the natural beauty of the hall. In each corner are draped immense Union Jacks on which the

shaded wall lamps throw a warm glow of colored light. Above the doorways and in the windows, hundreds of foliage plants lend a naturalistic touch with their restful green, while in each alcove an immense decorated punch bowl winks cheerily at all comers.

Now the strains of the next dance—we continue on this delightful round of pleasure and at 11.15 find ourselves in the third of five suppers which are tastefully and efficiently served in the College cafeteria. Here we spend fifteen minutes in partaking of some masterpiece of the culinary art. Jellied chicken, celery, rolls, cakes, ice cream and coffee—truly a menu suited to the occasion.

We return to the main floor.

Without warning a cloud of balloons descends from above and in the midst of the confusion of human voices and exploding balloons, a gentle shower of confetti begins to fall upon the dancers. Quite as suddenly the lights are lowered a crafty moon appears on one side of the hall and the orchestra bursts forth, into rollicking old "Jingle Bells."

Looking across the hall the confetti gives the scene the appearance of a fairy snowstorm so regularly and quietly does it flutter down from the darkness above, and so completely does it mat the polished floor, and only the drone of a battery of electric fans in the skylight

tells us of the ingenuity of the juniors in obtaining this beautiful effect.

The music continues—seventeen—eighteen—nineteen. The numbers flash up all too quickly from the balcony above, and the good fellowship so evident in all is tinged with a certain sadness at the transience of such an evening. But a short hour seems to have passed and yet here is the home waltz. Laughter ceases, and soft music from above holds sway. One encore—another encore—a third—but it cannot continue. The national anthem so; the conclusion of the Conversat for nineteen hundred and twenty-four.

It is half-past two in the morning

and we stand amid the characteristic confusion of our bachelor apartment. A few minutes of aimless wandering about the table, during which time two pocketfuls of confetti are scattered on the floor, a few minutes of dreamy contemplation of Macdonald Hall on the skyline, then the click of a light switch and darkness. Through the casement a million stars twinkle brightly on the frosty sky. The voices in the next room become indistinct, merged with the ticking of the old alarm clock. A door slams in the distance and the stars become blurred. Morpheus has claimed his due and another Conversat has passed into history.

A Nautical Knot

Those who saw this entertaining performance will heartily agree that it was most enjoyable. There is scarcely any educated person who does not enjoy a musical comedy.

The difficulties presented to the production of such a play in this College are numerous and as a result they cannot often be produced; thus when one is produced, it is doubly appreciated, coming as it does as a change from the play and bearing its own merits as a musical comedy. Sincere congratulations are justly due to all concerned in the great success of the production in spite of difficulties.

The selection of "A Nautical Knot" was indeed a happy one, for the music is pleasant and attractive and the story, though not in any way above the average of its kind, was entertaining. The author has introduced two or three distinctly humorous situations and there are several jokes that make the play enjoyable to read, but when produced on the stage and acted well, it is most entertaining.

The play gave an excellent opportunity for the orchestra to demonstrate its skill, and it certainly did very materially assist in the success of the production. It is not generally realized to what extent the success of such a production depends on the orchestra; most people know what extra enjoyment a really good orchestra can bring in a dance hall; well, it is the same effect that an orchestra has in such a production as this—not only does it add greater tone to the voices and interest for the audience but it adds to the zest of the players in the same manner as does applause; in fact, to put it plainly it adds "snap" to the whole performance.

The organizing and management left little to be desired, and considering the difficulties of their task, all concerned are to be highly praised.

On the players themselves rests a large share of the burden of the production and they are to be congratulated on the great success of the performance.

The principal characters and all the

choruses, both of men and women, sang extremely well; as often is the case in amateur performances, the words were not always as distinct as is necessary in so large a room; in this respect, however, there was no serious failure, owing to the constant attention paid to the matter during rehearsals.

The severest criticism that can be made against the players is that they were not sufficiently conversant with their parts. It is true no prompting was needed, nor were there any awkward pauses in the conversations. This lack may not have been obvious to many in the audience, but to those who recognize a highly finished play and to some of those behind the scenes it was somewhat apparent. This failing was indicated in sundry ways. Firstly, in the actual manuscript of the play there are more jokes than were brought out by those whose place it was to bring them out; they were spoken in such flat and emotionless tones as to be practically lost in the general run of conversation, and furthermore, conversation was not sufficiently suspended while the audience were enjoying a joke. Secondly, those parts which were spoken gave the impression of a person saying some lines learnt by heart in a language they did not understand; the voices lacked variance—there was neither sufficient expression nor emphasis in them. Lastly, the play lacked action. Except for a few such incidents as the sailor's good-bye and the hornpipe, the cast was too rigid; there were certain scenes in which a little more action and freedom would make considerable improvement.

As before stated, the above three faults were all due to the same cause—lack of intimacy with the parts—had these been better known at an earlier date, attention could have been put on all these matters rather than, as was the

case, on the fluency of the words, though the fluency certainly was admirable.

Everyone who saw the performance will agree that much of this criticism, though just, is not of a serious or disparaging nature, rather is it for the benefit of future productions of the same kind, and it is certainly more desirable to encourage rather than discourage such performances. These faults were not strongly marked by any failings on the part of the players, but had they been remedied a little extra polish would have been added to the general tone of the performance.

Considering everything that there is to hinder the successful production of a musical comedy, with so large a cast and in the College gymnasium, all concerned are to be highly praised. Few realize the difficulty of having every one turn up to every rehearsal—and the absence of one makes a deal of difference. The size of the stage in the gymnasium, it is hoped, will soon be remedied. Action is perforce somewhat hampered on so small a stage and with so large a cast.

The choice of the cast was very sound, the voices being extremely good, the singing of the solos and choruses was delightful and a notably good feature of the performance. Possibly, had there been more time spent on some of the choruses the harmonies might have been somewhat improved, but nevertheless the effect was not spoilt by such a detail.

Should another play of a similar nature be produced it is certain it would be enthusiastically received and much appreciated. The excellency of the music, the skill of the producers and the merit of the players all combined to make a great success of the "Nautical Knot". Why should the College let such a good thing so well done be the last?

The Annual Oratorical Contest

To the strains of the march, "Soldier Boy," admirably played by the College Orchestra, with Mrs. Fullar at the piano, this annual meeting of the Union Literary Society opened. After the Chairman—President J. B. Reynolds—had read the rules, Mr. O. E. Cameron opened the contest with an address entitled "The French Canadian—An Appreciation." Mr. Cameron recalled to our minds the honorable part which French Canadians have always played in the history of Canada, and instanced a few of the great men in all branches of national life—generals, statesmen, politicians, missionaries and writers—who were French Canadians. He made an appeal for a greater appreciation and understanding of our neighbors, who, although they are French, are none the less Canadians.

The President then presented the Governor-General's silver medal for general proficiency in the first and second years, to Mr. J. Marshall.

This was followed by the second address, "The Salvation of Civilization" by Mr. R. H. Ozburn, who showed that our civilization is liable to follow in the footsteps of Greece and Rome, owing to the fact that the degenerate and mentally deficient are increasing far more rapidly than are the educated and more intellectual classes. A better education for everyone, he claimed, is the only thing that can be the salvation of our civilization.

Miss Williams then sang, "Oh! Dry Those Tears," accompanied by Mrs. Fuller at the piano, and Mr. Lavis on the violin. This song, and the encore—"Where My Caravan Has Rested"—were both greatly appreciated. The third address followed. This was entitled "Canada—It's Dawn," by Mr. A. G. Skinner. This speech traced the

history of Canada from the day when Cartier first sailed up the St. Lawrence to the present day, pointing out the great milestones on the way. A knowledge of the history of one's country, he said, is an essential of good citizenship. Good citizenship consists not only in commercialism, but in patriotism, and a thorough understanding of one's country; and without a knowledge of the history of that country, a thorough understanding is not possible.

The Class '19 medals were then presented by Prof. D. H. Jones to the winning team in the Inter-Year Debating Contest. The winners were Messrs. Keegan, Skinner, Stewart and Wishart from Year '24. After this Prof. W. C. Blackwood sang "Bells of the Sea," which met with thundering applause, as did also his encore—"The Hills of Donegal".

This was followed by the winning speech, by Mr. B. Blewitt, "An Appeal for a Broader Education in Classical Music." Music, he said, is the great universal language. Wherever one goes, from the halls of luxury down to the huts of the most primitive savages, music in some form is to be found. He did not, by any means, entirely disapprove of the modern popular or ragtime music; it is, he said, the natural outcome of the exuberance of youth. But he maintained that if people were only given a better education in classical music, they would find in it just the same messages, just as much of the spirit of youth as in such tunes as "Yes! We Have No Bananas!" But they would also find in it something which produces a far deeper, and more lasting effect, than could ever be produced by the modern light music; something which would enable them to appreciate

more fully the beauty and charm of the great universal language.

Miss D. Davidson then sang "Break o' Day," which was so much appreciated that she gave as encore "Apples on The Lilac Tree". This was followed by the last address, "Canada—The Saviour of the Great Race," by Mr. G. R. Harrison. He outlined the history of the three main races of Europe, of which, he said, the Nordics were the chief. They were the great race, which was eminently fitted for expansion and civilization. This great Nordic race is now in danger of dying out, owing to cross-breeding with inferior races. "And Canada," said Mr. Harrison, "is the country which is best suited, by careful immigration, to perpetuate the Great Race."

A piano solo by Miss E. Munn followed—the "Marche Mignonne," by Poldini. It was played with a great deal of feeling, and met with the appreciation it deserved.

The judge, the Rev. H. E. Abraham, before giving his decision, complimented all the speakers, both on their subject matter, and on their delivery. He said that, since he was the only judge, the whole responsibility of the decision rested on his shoulders. However, he said he was ready to take it, and if anyone had any complaints they were quite at liberty to bring them to him. Without any of the horrible suspense, so often indulged in by judges, he then gave his decision. He awarded first place to Mr. Blewitt, second to Mr. Skinner, and third to Mr. Cameron.

The meeting ended with the singing of the National Anthem.

Third Year Valentine Party

On the evening of February 15th, at an early hour, the third year gang resorted to the cafeteria, which had

previously been nicely decorated under the direction of "Shorty" Kirstine. The music started, tables disappeared, and dancing was soon under way. The usual programme was varied by a snappy Paul Jones, a leap year number, a men's tag dance, a specialty and an elimination dance, which provided much merriment but which was naturally not so popular.

At "Half Time," a delicious, and as Dave said, "rare supper" was indulged in, and quickly demolished by all present. By a silent, unanimous vote, Jack X. Y. Z. Kellough won the honors of the table for proficiency and quantity reduction. Immediately after supper "Shorty" put across a couple of humorous solos. These were followed by an original duet delightfully rendered by Messrs. McEwan and McFarlane; and in turn Mr. Braund gave us several of his best, each being greatly applauded.

The ever popular dancing was again resumed with renewed vigor and though at times there was danger of suffocation from the clouds of confetti which filled the air, no casualties occurred.

The party was altogether a huge success, providing a most enjoyable evening for many from both sides of the campus; and proved beyond the weeniest doubt that it pays to "Buck up and not sleep after supper" on certain nights at least.

The Carnival

The Annual O. A. C. Carnival, under the auspices of the Athletic Association of the College, was held in the College rink on Tuesday, February 12th. There was a good crowd present, and a very fine assortment of costumes was exhibited. All sorts and conditions of humanity were represented. There were school girls in knee dresses, fair ladies in riding habits, and women of various nationalities. There were hobos, clowns,

jockeys, courtiers; there were darkies, Chinamen and fierce cannibals. Even the devil himself was there with his lieutenant, Beelzebub. Two wise old storks in white plumage strutted among the crowd, cocking their necks sideways, and chattering in stork language, no doubt commenting on the display of human beings around them.

The judges, Mrs. Fuller, Miss Cruickshank, Professor Ferguson and Mr. McConkey, lost no time in getting down to their work. Prizes were awarded as follows:

Most original ladies' costumes—Miss S. Getty and Miss P. O'Neill, representing a pair of storks.

Best lady's costume—Miss D. Davidson, representing a courtier.

Most original gents' costume—Mr. Frank Morwich, representing the devil.

Best gent's costume—Mr. D. Adams, representing a Chinese mandarin.

Miss D. Davidson was elected queen of the Carnival by a ballot vote.

The evening's entertainment was enjoyed by all, and ended up with a moccasin dance.

The Modern Marriage of Convenience

The second presentation of "The Modern Marriage of Convenience" provided as pleasant an evening's entertainment as did the first, which was produced at the O. A. C. in the spring of 1923. The play was frankly produced for the sole purpose of entertainment, especially so for Conversat visitors—and the achievement of that end was very evident from the enthusiasm displayed by the large audience that filled the gym. From curtain to curtain there was not a dull moment.

The acting was so uniformly well

done that the bouquets should be presented all around. Miss Southcott as "Jane" as completely captivated everyone as she did that faithful soul, "William".

Mr. Purdy, who took the part of William Lipson, deserves great credit for his remarkably able interpretation of the perplexed butler. One certainly must agree with him that things were getting "too thick" for "flesh and blood" to stand.

"Mrs. Chadwick," played by Miss Winnifred Bell, provided some of the most capable acting of the evening, filling a difficult role with admirable success. However, we find it necessary to stretch our imagination to a very great extent to recognize an elderly widow in Lucy's aunt. Doug Edmonds as the prodigal Charley Shackleton was the subject of much favorable comment. His agility in simplifying the various intricate situations resulting from the zeal of poor William was only equalled by that of Jane. We were a trifle disappointed when William broke down and exposed the plot, but there is a limit to everything. As Mr. Hershaw remarks, Charley had "explained a good many things" for one day.

The kind-hearted Mr. Kershaw, "the cause of it all," who was impersonated by H. E. Macdonald, will not soon be forgotten by those who witnessed the play. He was such a nice old gentleman, and although his paternal interest in Charley involved that young man in many difficulties, it was assuredly no fault of his.

We must not forget the gentle Lucy. She furnished us with an example of true love travelling a rocky road. It was a decided surprise when she said in the last act, "Oh, Charley, I am so unhappy I couldn't stop away from

you!" Miss Elizabeth Scott as Charley's fiancée showed complete mastery of her role.

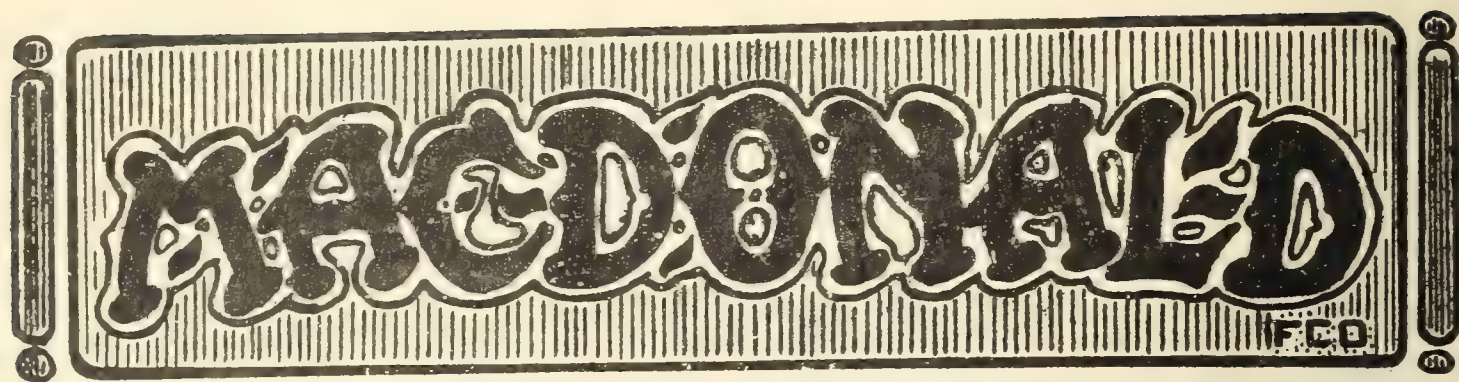
Mrs. Pixton (nee Lenore Anderson), the irate mother of "the little offspring," brought the house down, while Jim Short, appearing as the meek Mr. Pixton with that bowler hat and red bow, created a furore. Mention also must be made of that inquisitive rogue, the irresponsible Claude (A. McGugan).

Any compliments that might be offered the producers on the success of

the play would be entirely superfluous, as the best recognition of their work they could possibly be shown was expressed in the reception it was accorded.

However, honor must be given where it is due, and without a doubt the honors of the evening go to Mr. M. J. Williams, whose skillful direction was in a large measure responsible for the finish shown in the production. Nor must we neglect to mention G. T. Jackson, G. D. Lewis, A. G. Kirstine and G. D. Ainslie, all of whom contributed greatly to the success achieved.





Macdonald Hall Notes

WOMEN'S faults are many,
Men have only two—
Everything they say, and
Everything they do!

The Imperial Order, Daughters of the Empire's tea dance on Saturday, February 2nd, helped to fill in the Conversat week-end for our many visitors. Dancing took place in the Macdonald Hall gymnasium, while a very delicious buffet supper was being served in the old dining room below. The I. O. D. E. executive are to be congratulated on their excellent management.

A SUNDAY SOLILOQUY

To go, or not to go—that is the question;
Whether 'tis better in the minds of girls
To stay in bed on Sunday morning,
Or to go out snow-shoeing in the afternoon.

To stay—to sleep—and by a sleep to say
We abate the hunger for a Sunday
breakfast

That we're entitled to—'tis a consumption

Greatly to be wish'd. To stay—to sleep—

To sleep! perchance to dream! ay,
there's the rub;

For in that sleep what dreams of home
may come

To make us blue! There's the aspect
That makes calamity of college life;
For who would care to stay and enjoy
long,

The injunctions and the rules,
The toil, the Dems., the quizzes and
the tests,
When she herself might go home
With an empty purse? Who would
these torments bear,
To fume, and fuss, and worry over a
weary bulletin,
But that the dream of something after
exams.?

"LIT" MEETING

The February Literary Society Meeting of Macdonald Hall, under the able supervision of the "Home Makers" proved very interesting.

Among the most enjoyable features was a chorus of eight charming and capable little "Home Makers" in blue dresses and white aprons who assured their audience that "they could sew and they could bake" in a most efficient manner.

Their second number showed that they were indeed hard little workers, and after a day's "run" were quite ready to "retire" by eight-candle-power illumination.

The pantomime, "A Spanish Tragedy," proved a most successful comedy, and was most creditably presented by the Levi-Dixon-McKeller Production Co., Limited.

Some girls can't bake bread but they can all raise the crust when they need the dough.

The "Mac" Hall basketball team has been proving a great success lately. In two exhibition games with London our team has been victorious and they are the runners-up in the Ontario Ladies' Basketball Association.

Gretta: "Me" the one?
No, "Ure" the one.

Kay Galbraith "dalying" back from chapel, musing on the text, "Let not your right hand know what your left doeth."

ALUMNI NOTES

'20—The marriage took place in Saskatoon on January 2nd, 1924, of Winnifred A., daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Suttaby, of Gravenhurst, Ont., and Mr. Wm. D. Hay, of La Chute, Que.

Mr. and Mrs. Hay left for Lethbridge, Alberta, where they will reside. Mrs. Hay is a Macdonald College graduate.

'19 NORMALS

Once we could say "We are seven," but now no longer, for two are deserters—namely, Hattie English, who is now Mrs. Hewson, of California, and Winnifred Suttaby, who is Mrs. W. D. Hay, of Lethbridge.

The faithful are:

Lillian Beaman has left Grace Hospital, Detroit, and is now feeding the hungry at the Statler Hotel, Detroit.

Jean Flatt is still instructing those eager for knowledge in Australia; Jean expects to return to Canada this summer.

Fuzz Maclean has left the Children's Hospital, of Winnipeg, and is now carrying on the good work at the Children's Hospital, Detroit.

Ida Mogg is making a name for herself in the business world. She is still with the Mutual Life Insurance Co. at Toronto. Beware of these insurance people.

Billie Sheridan has left the Metropolitan Insurance Co. Sanatorium at Saratoga, and is now at the Brooklyn Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y.





Inter-Faculty Assault-at-Arms

ONCE more the boxers and wrestlers upheld the honor of the O. A. C. by winning the Davidson Cup in the Annual Inter-Faculty Assault-at-Arms, held at Hart House, Friday and Saturday, February 8th and 9th.

Ten wrestlers, six boxers and one fencer made up the team that represented the O. A. C. at the meet. In the preliminaries our wrestlers did very well; in fact, we had a man in every weight in the finals in wrestling except in the 112-lb. class. In boxing our boys did not do quite so well. Cross and Graham won their way into the finals, while Pugh, of the heavyweight class, did not box until Saturday night. In fencing E. Gerrard won two preliminaries but lost in the third round of elimination.

In the finals the most outstanding bouts of the evening in which O. A. C. were engaged were those of Cross and Stewart. Cross boxed and won the semi-final in the 135-lb. class at three o'clock Saturday afternoon, and then came back and won the final in the evening. Stewart won from Sands, a veteran of the mat, and this gave O. A. C. her needed points. Moran had to default his bout Saturday evening, owing to injuries received; he had won his bout on Friday evening. Harrison won the heavyweight wrestling by

default. Ure, Baird, Donaldson and Kelly all worked hard but lost to Inter-collegiate champion wrestlers, while in boxing Tommy Graham put up a good fight against Goldie Gray Intercollegiate 125-lb. boxing champion.

O. A. C. won the Inter-Faculty Trophy, the Davidson Cup, with 34 points to their credit. Meds came next with 30 points; S. P. S., 25; Dents, 22; St. Michael's, 16; O. C. E., 8; Victoria, 5.

PRELIMINARIES AND SEMI-FINALS

Wrestling—

112 lbs.—Duggan (St. Mike's) beat Brignall (O. A. C.).

125 lbs.—Lucas (Dents) defeated Watt (O. A. C.); Donald (O. A. C.) defeated Turnbull (S. P. S.).

135 lbs.—Adams (Dents) defeated Berry (O. A. C.).

147 lbs.—Stewart (O. C. E.) defeated Bonnyman (O. A. C.).

147 lbs.—Ure (O. A. C.) defeated Rawson (Arts).

160 lbs.—Moran (O. A. C.) defeated Dreyer (Meds); Jeckell (S. P. S.) defeated Shute (Arts).

175 lbs.—Sands (Meds) defeated Forward (Meds); Stewart (O. A. C.) defeated Clark (S. P. S.).

Boxing—

118 lbs.—Gubbard (S. P. S.) won from Cox (O. A. C.) by default.

125 lbs.—Graham (O. A. C.) won from Lloyd (S. P. S.).

135 lbs.—Wolfe (Dents) defeated Robertson (Meds); Sher (Meds) won from Toye (S. P. S.); Cross (O. A. C.) defeated Buchman (S. P. S.).

147 lbs.—Cates (Trinity) defeated Miller (O. A. C.).

175 lbs.—Shute (Meds) beat R. Pugh (O. A. C.).

FINALS

Boxing—

125 lbs.—Gray (Meds) won from Graham (O. A. C.).

135 lbs.—Cross (O. A. C.) won from Sher (Meds); Stephens (S. P. S.) won from Wolfe (Dents); Cross then won from Stephens.

Heavyweight—Mahon (St. Mike's) defeated Pugh (O. A. C.).

Wrestling—

118 lbs.—Keyfetz (Dents) won from Kelly (O. A. C.).

125 lbs.—Lucas (Dents) defeated Donaldson (O. A. C.).

135 lbs.—Adams (Dents) won from Baird (O. A. C.).

147 lbs.—Stewart (O. C. E.) defeated Ure (O. A. C.).

160 lbs.—Jeckell (S. P. S.) won by default from Moran (O. A. C.).

175 lbs.—Stewart (O. A. C.) won from Sands (Meds).

Heavyweight—Harrison (O. A. C.) won by default.

The boxers and wrestlers, while in Toronto, were looked after by Scotty McMillan, who took the place of H. C. Purdy, the manager, who was unable to make the trip. Great credit for the team's success is due to these men, also Messrs. Mason, Marston and Moran, who coached the boxers and wrestlers.

Hockey

INTERMEDIATE INTER-COLLEGIATE

Varsity II., 9—O. A. C., 2

Playing very fast hockey, the Varsity II. team defeated the O. A. C. team by the score of 9-2, at the Arena in Toronto, on Saturday, January the 26th.

The College team played hard but could not skate nor stick-handle with the home team. Varsity had a good three man combination working at times while they back-checked all the time.

In each of the first two periods Varsity ran in three goals, making the score 6-0 in favor of Varsity at the end of the second period. In the third period O. A. C. scored two goals, while Varsity added three more, making the final score 9-2 in favor of Varsity II. Taylor, of Varsity, was the fastest man

on the ice, while Shoemaker was the best for O. A. C. The line-up for O. A. C.: Goal, Hamilton; defence, Purdy and Page, centre; Shoemaker; wings, Patterson and Donaldson; Subs., Pallesen and Richardson.

O. A. C., 8—WESTERN, 0

In a one-sided game of hockey, O. A. C. defeated Western U. at the College Arena on Wednesday afternoon, January 6th, by a score of 8-0.

Play opened fast and shortly after the commencement of the game Shoemaker stick-handled his way past the Western defence, drew out the goalkeeper and scored. Donaldson repeated a few minutes later. Then Shoemaker scored on the rebound off Roxborough's shot. Page counted on a pretty shot just before the period ended.

In the second period O. A. C. kept up the same fast pace and Page and Shoemaker each counted a goal. The third period was more or less a repetition of the second and Page and Shoemaker each secured a goal, the final score being 8-0 in favor of the O. A. C. Shoemaker and Page were the stars for O. A. C., while Hamilton in goal was invincible. Line-up for O. A. C.—Goal, Hamilton; defence, Page and Pallesen; centre, Shoemaker; wings, Donaldson and Patterson; Subs., Richardson and Roxborough.

VARSLITY II., 6—O. A. C. I., 1

The College rink was the scene of a good hockey game Saturday afternoon, February the 16th, when Varsity II. defeated O. A. C. I. by the score of 6-1.

The game was much closer than the score indicates. In the first period both teams played clean fast hockey, but no score resulted. In the second period Varsity, becoming accustomed to the smaller rink, scored twice while O. A. C. had one tally to their credit, Shoemaker scoring after a fine bit of stick-handling.

For about ten minutes in the final period the play remained close, then O. A. C. seemed to fade and Varsity ran in four goals before the final gong sounded, with score 6-1 in favor of Varsity II. For O. A. C. Shoemaker played his usual brilliant game, while Pallesen and Hamilton were also very good. The whole Varsity team combined well together.

O. A. C. line-up—Goal, Hamilton; defence, Patterson and Page; centre, Shoemaker; wings, Donaldson and Pallesen; Subs., Richardson and Roxborough.

JENNINGS CUP

TRINITY COLLEGE, 2—O. A. C. II., 1

In a close hard-fought game, Trinity defeated the II. College hockey team

at the College Arena on Saturday, January 26th, by the score of 2-1.

Trinity scored a lucky goal by having the puck bound into the net off Demaray's stick in the first period. Neither team showed much combination though, and relied chiefly on individual efforts.

In the second period O. A. C. had much the better of the play, but only one goal was scored on a shot by Rittenhouse. The last period was very fast and Trinity scored with two minutes to play when a man was left uncovered in front of the O. A. C. net. Pridham, Medd and Demaray played well for O. A. C.

Line-up for College—Goal, Demaray; defence, Roxborough and Armstrong; centre, Medd; wings, Baird and Pridham; Subs., Rittenhouse and T. Smith.

VICTORIA COLLEGE, 2—O. A. C., 0

O. A. C. II. hockey team were defeated at the Victoria College rink, Toronto, on Thursday, January 7th, by the score of 2-0 by the Victoria Interfaculty team.

Accustomed to fast ice, the O. A. C. boys were handicapped by the poor condition of the ice. The Victoria marksmen found the net once in the first period and again in the second period but were held scoreless in the final session.

This was the last game of the season and every game has been close and hard fought. With a little more coaching the second team might have won their group but they are to be congratulated on the clean hard hockey they have played this year.

The line-up—Goal, Baker; defence, T. Smith and Armstrong; centre, Medd; wings, Taylor and Rittenhouse; Subs., Pridham, Jamieson and Forward.

Basket Ball

INTERMEDIATE INTER-COLLEGIATE

O. A. C. I., 19—WESTERN U., 27

The O. A. C. basketball team were defeated here in the College gymnasium 27-19 by Western U. on Wednesday, January 30th.

Western started off with a rush and got an early lead, but O. A. C. soon came back and tied the score 10-10 at half-time. In the second half, O. A. C. boys seemed disorganized, however, and fell down on their shooting, the game ending 27-19 in favor of Western U. Ridley, Shenck and Holman played well for O. A. C., while Hungerford, the centre man for Western, starred for them.

College line-up—Centre, Ridley; forwards, Holman and Schenck; defense, Heatherbell and Marshall; Subs., Hamilton and Daly.

O. A. C., 27—OSGOODE HALL, 24

Playing splendid basketball from start to finish, the O. A. C. I. team defeated the fast Osgoode Hall team in the College gymnasium, Saturday afternoon, February 9th, by the score of 27-24.

The game started off fast with the O. A. C. team netting the first two baskets. Both teams maintained the fast pace and at half time O. A. C. were leading by the score of 17-14.

O. A. C. drew away from Osgoode in the beginning of the second half, but Osgoode came within one point of their opponent, on some well-directed long shots, when two minutes were left to play. Ridley then scored for O. A. C., making the final score 27-24 in favor of O. A. C. Ridley was the individual star for O. A. C., although the whole team combined splendidly while Shani-

han, Fraser and Braid were the best of the Osgoode Hall team.

O. A. C.—Centre, Schenck; forwards, Ridley and Hamilton; guards, Marshall and Heatherbell; Subs., Holman and Daly.

VARSITY II., 28—O. A. C., 27

In an exceedingly close game of basketball, Varsity II. defeated the O. A. C. I. on the Hart House gymnasium floor, Toronto, by the score of 28-27 on Wednesday, February 13th.

O. A. C. did not seem to get going so very well in the first half, but kept battling away and the half-time score was 18-17 in favor of Varsity.

In the second period, O. A. C. played some splendid basketball but had hard luck with their shots; however, O. A. C. were leading 25-23 with time, two minutes to go. Varsity scored a basket necessitating overtime. In the overtime of five minutes, Varsity scored a basket and a free throw, while O. A. C. could get but one basket, making the final score 28-27 in favor of Varsity. Ridley, Marshall and Heatherbell were the stars for O. A. C.

Line-up for O.A.C.—Centre, Schenck; forwards, Ridley and Hamilton; guards, Marshall and Heatherbell; Subs., Holman and Daly.

SIFTON CUP SERIES

O. A. C. II., 30—TRINITY, 14

In a rather rough game of basketball, O. A. C. II. defeated Trinity College here on Saturday, January 26th, by the score of 30-14.

The game was a trifle one-sided, but Trinity never gave up trying. Snyder and McEwan played well for the College, while Cameron and Young were good on the defence.

The O. A. C. line-up—Centre, Mc-

Ewan; forwards, Mowat and Snyder; defence, Cameron and Young; Subs., Thompson and McGugan.

SENIOR ARTS, 19—O. A. C. II., 12

In a hard-fought game, Senior Arts defeated O. A. C. II. basketball team, 19-12, at Hart House, Toronto, on Wednesday, January 30th.

Senior Arts started the scoring, netting two baskets before the O. A. C. team broke into the score column. In the first half, play was pretty even, with U. C. using their weight on the lighter O. A. C. boys. Score at half-time was 12-10 in favor of O. A. C. In the second half, Arts had the edge and scored nine points, holding their opponents scoreless at the same time. The game in the second half degenerated into a rough and tumble affair. McEwan, Snyder and Young were good for O. A. C., while Pequegnat starred for Senior Arts. The final score was 19-12 for Senior Arts.

Line-up for College—Centre, McEwan; forwards, Mowat and Snyder; defence, Young and Cameron; subs., Kellough and Thompson.

SENIOR U. C., 17—O. A. C. II., 11

In a somewhat rough basketball game, Senior U. C. defeated O. A. C. II. in the College gymnasium on Tuesday, February the 19th, by the score of 17-11.

Play opened fast in the first half and U. C. soon found the basket on a neat shot. Then Snyder scored a neat basket for the College. U. C. were being heavily penalized for holding. The half-time score was 7-4 in favor of Senior U.C.

In the second half, play continued strenuous with Mowat and Young scoring baskets in quick succession. U. C. came back, however, and scored

two more. Arts took time for two minutes and this was followed by the scoring of one basket by O. A. C. and two more for U. C. This ended the scoring, the final being 17-11 in favor of Senior U. C. By winning, Arts took the lead in Group VI. of the Sifton Cup Series. Young and Mowat played well for the College.

O. A. C. line-up—Guards, Daly and Young; centre, McEwan; forwards, Mowat and Snyder; Subs., Cameron, McGugan and Thompson.

EXHIBITION

O. A. C. I. 26—SIMPSON AVENUE, 20

Playing fast, clean basketball, O. A. C. I. defeated Simpson Avenue Methodist team, 26-20, in the College gymnasium in an exhibition game on Saturday afternoon, January 26th.

Play started off fast with Simpson Avenue depending on long shots, while O. A. C. worked in under the baskets more, and half-time found O. A. C. leading 12-10. In the second half, play continued fast, and O. A. C. won by the score of 26-20.

The Simpson Avenue Methodist team were Junior O. B. A. Champions last year, and the team of which Ridley now playing for the College, was a member. They all play clean fast basketball and won the admiration of the onlookers.

College line-up—Centre, Ridley; forwards, Hamilton and Holman; defence, Heatherbell and Schenck; Subs., Marshall and Daly.

CENTRAL Y. M. C. A., 19—O. A. C., 17

In one of the closest games of the year, Central Y. M. C. A. basketball team, of Toronto, defeated the O. A. C. team on the College gymnasium floor, by a score of 19-17 on Wednesday evening, February 6th.

In the first half, there was a splendid exhibition of the short passing game, both teams working in under the basket before attempting to shoot. In the second period, Central were baffled by the O. A. C. defence and began taking long shots and three of these being successful in a short time, gave them the game.

The game was a treat to watch. Sammy Gold, stocky forward of the visitors, was the pivot of their attack. For O. A. C., the whole team played well.

O. A. C. line-up—Centre, Schenck; forwards, Ridley, Hamilton and Holman; guards, Heatherbell, Marshall and Daly.

The Inter-Year Shooting Competition

On the afternoon of February 10th a very keenly contested shooting match took place on the Macdonald Hall range. For a time the spectators were in doubt as to the winning team, but when the smoke, so to speak, had cleared away, the members of the year '26 team were announced the winners.

With a record of 459 out of a possible 500 points, the Second Year team gave a wonderful exhibition of team shooting. The Fourth Year team followed them closely with 456 points. The Faculty

team was third with 430, just nosing out the Third Year team, which had 428. Macdonald Hall was fifth with 394 and First Year sixth with 371 points.

One of the sensations of the day was the high score made by the Macdonald Hall girls. Another was the shooting done by Mr. J. Flock, of the Faculty team.

Mr. Flock won the silver medal for the best individual score, making 99 out of a possible 100 points. Woodruff, of the Fourth Year was second, with 96, and Thompson, of the Second Year, third, with 95.

The judges were Mr. J. Neilson, the past President of the Association, and Mr. S. Shortt, the President. President Reynolds, the third judge, was unable to be present.

Life-Saving

Those who were successful in passing Elementary and Proficiency Certificate tests and qualifying for the Bronze Medallion, on January 24, 1924, were:

- 1.—G. R. Lane.
- 2.—J. A. Longman.
- 3.—J. L. Webster.
- 4.—F. W. Gregory.
- 5.—J. A. Berry.
- 6.—A. J. Thompson.

Qualified as Honorary Instructor:

- 1.—Reg. H. Ozburn.

In the newly opened spring, when cold moisture descends from the snow covered hills, and the soil loosens and crumbles beneath the western breeze; then let my steers begin to groan under the entered plough and the share to

glitter, polished by the furrow. That field especially answers the expectations of the greedy farmer which twice hath felt the sun and twice the cold; the immense harvests of such a field are wont to burst the barns.

—VIRGIL, GEORGICS.



O. A. C. ALUMNI in Winnipeg had a very pleasant reunion in the Marlborough Hotel, Winnipeg, on Friday evening, February the first. The occasion was the tendering of a banquet to Mr. E. A. ("Prixy") Weir, prior to his departure for London, England, where he has since taken charge of the publicity work for the Immigration Department of the Canadian National Railways.

O. A. C. graduates have drifted into a widely varying field of occupations, but so far as is known, C. A. Weir was the only bank manager that the old College ever turned out. After considerable work with the Rural Credits plan in Manitoba, Mr. Weir became manager of the Manitoba Provincial Savings Bank, when that institution was formed not quite two years ago. His unique and efficient advertising programme has helped materially in winning for the organization the great success that it has achieved, and there is no doubt that his experience in advertising here will help to bring him success in his new work in England.

After much turkey and other delectables had been stowed away, the President of the Manitoba O. A. C. Alumni Association, Mr. Dan Johnson, called on several of those present for short speeches, following which "Bill" Emerson presented the guest of honor with a pipe, on behalf of the Association.

Mr. Weir, in a short address, thanked his friends and gave an outline of the work with which he was to be connected. The policy of the C. N. R. is to select the type of settler which will make good in this country, and then locate them in communities of twenty families, along C. N. R. lines in Western Canada, giving them supervision and help till they had become well established. Mr. Weir expressed regret at severing his connection with the local O. A. C. Alumni Association, of which he has been secretary for several years.

It would not be possible to tell all the tales of college days that were brought to light—nor fair to those connected therewith. As the list of those present shows, there were alumni present representing various classes from '77 to '23. However, all had that something in common found wherever old O. A. C. boys get together, and after the gathering broke up, little groups of old-timers still chatted blithely on about student days and later happenings, regardless of time.

Following is a list of those present, with their classes and present occupations, as nearly as the REVIEW reporter could get them.

E. A. ("Prixy") Weir, '12.

L. Hartshorne, '77-'78, with the Colonization Development Department, C. N. R., Winnipeg.

P. C. Poweys, '82-'84.

—— McIntyre, '82-'84.

J. F. Davidson, '85-'86.

F. W. Brodrick, '03, Professor of Horticulture, Manitoba Agricultural College.

Dean Rutherford, '03, Dean of College of Agricultural, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon.

R. J. Deachman, '05, Calgary.

A. Leitch, '05, O. A. C. (Prof. Leitch was in the city to address a dairymen's convention.)

Harris McFayden, '05, Harris McFayden Seed Co.

Dan M. Johnson, '04, Agricultural Agent, Canadian National Railways, Winnipeg.

Chas. Murray, '08, Supervisor, Rural Credits Board, Dauphin, Man.

J. T. H. Tweltridge, Assoc. '09, with the Loan Department, Mutual Life Insurance Co., Winnipeg.

A. D. Campbell, '09, Manager Northwest Adjustment and Inspection Co., Winnipeg.

John Rettie, '11, Manager Manitoba Provincial Exhibition, Brandon.

R. J. R. Shortill, '11, Branch Manager, Confederation Life, Winnipeg.

A. Robertson, Soldiers' Settlement Board, Rosser, Man.

Jas. Oastler, Manager, Van Horne Farm, Selkirk, Man.

H. B. Smith, '06, Editor, Nor-West Farmer, Winnipeg.

Tommy Clarke, '12, S. S. B., Edmonton.

W. Emerson, with the Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.

A. C. McCulloch, '12, Poultry Promotor, Dominion Live Stock Branch, Winnipeg.

Eli Robinson, Principal of Public School, Stonewall, Man.

N. C. McKay, '12, Director of Extension, M.A.C., Winnipeg.

H. S. Fry, Editor Farmers' Advocate, Winnipeg.

A. A. Toole, with The Nor-West Farmer, Winnipeg.

R. W. Brown, Prof. of Dairying, M. A. C.

Frank Foulds, '16, Dominion Seed Branch, Winnipeg.

V. W. Jackson, Prof. of Biology, M. A. C.

W. Southworth, Prof. of Field Husbandry, M. A. C.

"Scotty" McLean, '21, Manager, Creamery Dept., T. Eaton Co., Winnipeg.

Norman James, '17—Dairy Dept., M. A. C.

Don Shutt, '22—Bacteriology Dept., M. A. C.

Alex. McKay (formerly on O. A. C. Dairy Staff), Manager of Manitoba Co-operative Creameries, Ltd., Winnipeg.

F. B. Hutt, '23, Poultry Dept., M. A. C.

MEMORIES

Oft, as in pensive mood, I sit alone

And gaze with eyes farseeing, at the
blaze

That dances gaily on the wide hearth-
stone,

My thoughts return to friends of
earlier days.

To friends I learned to love on College
Heights,

My comrades in the building, old
and gray,

Which quietly doth contemplate the
flight

Of many a flying hour and passing
day.

How often in those rooms so drab and
small,

We'd meet in many a fierce and high
debate,

Crushing the strong, delivering weak
from thrall,
Shaping the ends and destinies of
states.

And then again, in dreamy mood, we'd
meet
And build our Golden Plans for
future years;
Some built Cottages with Gardens
sweet,
And some built costly Castles with-
out peer.

Again, in wild hilarious frame of mind,
We'd range the winding halls on
mischief bent,
And epic armies warred upon their kind,
And shirts and pants by scores were
torn and rent.

Dear Comrades, of a day now passed,
and gone,
Whose peers I may not hope to meet
again,
After Arabian Nights we face the dawn,
And pray those dreams we dreamed,
be not all vain!

ROBERT L. EASTON, '24.

MARRIAGES

'14—DAVIS-LAIRD

On Monday, December 24, 1923, at Wyoming, the marriage of Ann, daughter of Mrs. Sarah Laird, and Mr. Lewis Malcolm Davis took place.

Mr. Davis was for some years District Representative at Port Arthur, but is now farming at Belton, Ont.

'23—MACBETH-AYRES

At the St. Stephen's Anglican Church, Hamilton, January 29, 1924, Miss Alice Vera Ayres, '23, and Norman Hodgins MacBeth were united in the bonds of holy matrimony. The Rev. John Samuel, rector, officiated. After the ceremony the happy couple left for points east for a short honeymoon.

On their return they will reside in Hamilton.

'05—Professor A. Leitch has made an extended visit to Western Canada, addressing the meetings of the Manitoba Dairy Association, which were held during the last week of January at Winnipeg, and also the meetings of the Annual Convention of the Western Canadian Dairyman's Association, which was held at Moose Jaw, February 5th to 8th, inclusive. The subjects discussed were "Costs of Production of Milk" and "Manufacturing Costs in Cheese Factories and Creameries".

While in the West he is making a thorough study of the Co-operative Creameries in Saskatchewan.

'92—W. L. Carlisle, Manager of the Prince of Wales' Ranch in Alberta, was in Toronto at the Live Stock Breeders' Convention. He intimated his intention of becoming an exhibitor at the International and Royal Shows this year.

'09—D. W. Jackson, assistant director of agricultural representatives in the Provincial Department of Agriculture, has accepted the position offered him by J. H. Saunders, President of the Western Fair Association, as secretary, in succession to A. M. Hunt, who has resigned. Mr. Saunders says that Mr. Jackson is the best man the Directors knew for the position, and added that the Department of Agriculture was entirely in favor of the appointment, and would do all it could to facilitate the acceptance by Mr. Jackson.

'09—Alfred Easthan, formerly Chief Seed Analyst, Ottawa, has been appointed director of the Seed Laboratory, Cambridge, England.

'13—G. J. Jenkins attended the Eastern Dairy Convention at Kingston, Ont.

'18—"Jim" McBeth is in charge of the Seed Development work, in the

Federal Government Laboratory, at Edmonton.

'19—Cecil Tice is now B. C. Director of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association, and is also a member of the Executive Council. He is in charge of the Provincial soil and crop branch. Mr. Tice is stationed at Victoria.

'19—J. B. Munro is Assistant B. C. Director of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association.

'21—E. T. Chesley has been appointed Assistant Editor, Division of Extension and Publicity, Experimental Farm, Ottawa. He was formerly Associate Agricultural Editor of the Toronto Globe.

'22—Gordon Whiteside will take up his new duties as Cerealist at the Central Experimental Farm in February.

'22—"Ted" Wildman is farming at Burford, Ontario.

'22—Fred Hamilton is taking charge of the Market Milk Department, O. A. C., on March first. He is taking the place of Mr. Williams, who is going into business for himself.

'23—W. Thompson is chemist in the Parkers' Dye Works, Toronto.

CONDUCTING SHORT COURSES

'23—T. H. Blair and C. C. Carbon are in charge of the three months' short course at Fergus, Ont.

'17—H. W. Clark is lecturing at the short course in Elementary Agriculture, at Fergus, Ontario.

ASSISTING WITH THE SHORT COURSES AT O. A. C.

'91—H. L. Hutt, of Georgetown, former Professor of Horticulture, lectured to the Horticulture Short Course on "Back Yard Gardens".

'11—Paul A. Fisher lectured on "Apple Orchardng" at the Horticultural Short Course.

'12—Dr. McCrostie addressed the

Stock and Seed Judging Short Course at O. A. C.

'13—Mr. Palmer, of the Vineland Station, lectured to the Horticultural Short Course.

'20—Warren Oliver lectured to the Horticultural Short Course on Golf Links Construction.

'20—W. P. Shorey and V. C. Lowel, '21, were at O. A. C. during the first of January, assisting with the Drainage Short Course.

21—"Andy" Fulton, Assistant Director of the Provincial Fruit Branch at Brighton, lectured to the Short Course in Horticultural on Cold Storage.

'23—W. F. Jones assisted with the Dairy Course.

THE ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE ALBERTA DAIRYMAN'S ASSOCIATION

The following O. A. C. graduates were speakers at this Convention, which was held at Edmonton, January 23-24.

'02—Dr. P. E. Reid, Dairy Branch, Ottawa.

'06—H. A. Craig, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, for Alberta.

'09—G. H. Cutler, Professor of Field Husbandry in the University of Alberta.

'11—E. A. "Dean" Howes, Faculty of Agriculture, University of Alberta.

'15—J. P. Sackville, Professor of Animal Husbandry, University of Alberta.

'15—R. D. Colquette, Economics Department, O. A. C., Guelph.

THE INTER-FACULTY ASSAULT-AT-ARMS, TORONTO

Ex-graduates who were present and supported the O. A. C. Team:

'20—"Art" Musgrave; also acted as second for Les Black in his bouts.

'21—Dan McArthur.

'22—W. Thompson, A. B. C. Troop.

'23—C. G. Riley, R. Kinchsular, A. F. W. Thompson, C. G. Pilkey.



Lights

(VERY Free Verse)

LIGHTS in the library once I saw,
 Lights
 Lights in Mill's Hall,
 Lights in Mac Hall.
 What do they signify?
 Habitation,
 Warmth.
 Outside
 The moon shone,
 It was cold.
 Inside,
 Men studied—
 Perhaps
 Lights
 Electricity,
 Generated at Niagara Falls,
 Makes them burn.
 Why are there lights?
 Otherwise
 There would be
 Darkness.
 Therefore, let there be
 Lights.

An Innovation

On Thursday evening, January 25, at 12.30, a new game, a combination of rugby, water polo and hide and seek was played by seven students on the third floor of Mills Hall, before an audience of twenty or thirty other students, most of whom were in bed, but all of whom were cursing heartily.

The first gong sounded promptly at 12.30, when A. G. Kirstine upset a garbage can on the tiled hall floor. From this time until 1.30 a.m. the play went merrily forward and both sides being

evenly matched, the struggle was heard to advantage at both ends of the hall.

As reporters were unable to be eyewitnesses, owing to the dangerous nature of the game, no accurate news as to the final score could be obtained, but rumor has it that Captain Kirstine led his team of four men to a hard-earned victory over the forces of the other leader, whose name could not be ascertained.

Later reports state that this was merely a practise, and that bigger and better noises will be produced every night on the same playground, and that Mr. Kirstine predicts a great future for this new game which he has so forcibly introduced into our midst.

Aux Armes '27'

Tiny—"What's the difference between a Freshman and a woodpecker?"

Webber—"You've got me."

Tiny—"That's easy—a woodpecker uses his head!"

Only Natural

Mr. Knox—"How does No. 1 sheep excel No. 4.

Mr. Hamilton (anxious to excel)—
 "She has a better filling of mutton on her loin.

Barber Bill—"You look talented."

Freshman—"That's why I want my hair cut."

Freshman Loses His Moustache

The moustache of a big Freshman nicknamed "Bananas" was taken off

the other night, shortly before 12.00 p.m., by a determined gang of Sophomores, who waylaid their victim in the dark shadows of Maiden's Lane, a corridor on the second floor of the old residence.

The big fellow was taken completely by surprise, but he put up a determined struggle to gain his freedom against overwhelming odds. Several Sophomores were partially disabled before the justly enraged "Bananas" was brought to submission.

The Sophomores stretched their victim on his back, and the hairy growths, that once were "Bananas' " pride, were slowly and painfully separated from their place of attachment, by means of a deliberately dulled auto-strop razor of the 98-cent variety. "Bananas" is still suffering from shock, but has since been able to leave his room.

High Brow High Price

"Farm products cost more than they used to."

"Yes," replied the farmer. "When a farmer is supposed to know the botanical name of what he's raising an' the entomological name of the insect that eats it, an' the pharmaceutical name of the chemical that will kill it, somebody's got to pay."

Jennie—"Doesn't Baldy put a lot of feeling into his singing?"

Daisy—"Yes, but I would hate to feel that way."

"It's hard," said the sentimental student at the dinner-table, "to think that this poor little lamb should be destroyed in its youth just to cater to our appetites."

"Yes," replied the chap next to him, struggling with his portion, "It is tough."

Backfired.

She—"I'm afraid, Hiram, that I won't see you in heaven?"

Hiram—"Great guns! What have you been doing now?"

Baldy (eagerly devouring horticulture lecture)—"Is that plant old?"

Prof. Tomlinson—"No, it isn't, Young."

So Would We

Pugh—"I would like to see a pair of shoes that would fit my feet."

Salesman—"So would I."

An Effective Remedy

Prof. Caesar (describing a poison bait to the Second Year Degree Class)—"Now mix in thoroughly two pounds of white grasshoppers and the arsenics will eat it and all perish."

Orful

Her cheeks were pink as pink could be,
A natural flush such color ain't;
And all who passed her by could see
She had her new fall coat of paint.

Children of the Mists

E. H. Heatherbell stricken with two ideas while crossing O. A. C. Campus.

Mother—"Did that young man kiss you last night?"

Daughter—"Do you think he came all the way from Kohomo to listen to the phonograph?"

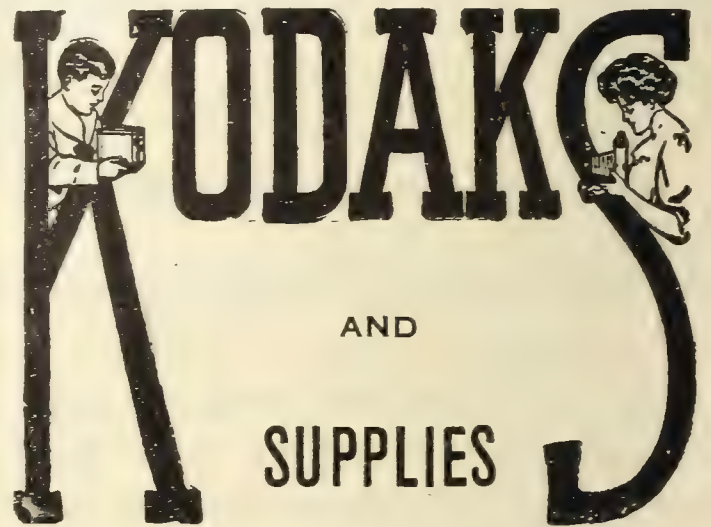
The Football Team of a notorious eastern university was taking a bad beating and the coach was plainly nervous. Four of his best players had already been carried off the field. "Well," he said, "if this keeps up, I'll have to put in some of the students!"—Bison.

We wonder what the coach of the girls' basketball team had in mind when he put up the sign: "You'll support them eventually; why not now?"
—Acta Victoriana.

A little dog sat on a railway track,
Looking so fat and lonely,
Along came a great big automobile,
Honk! Honk! Bologny!—McGill Daily.

Studying

Don't you sort of hate to study,
When the snow is falling round,
And the wind howls up the chimney,
And there's ice upon the ground?
Don't you sort of hate to study then?
Don't you sort of wished you'd studied,
When that dark dread time arrives,
When you sit in gloomy silence,
And can't think to save your lives?
Don't you sort of wished you'd studied
then? —Exchange.



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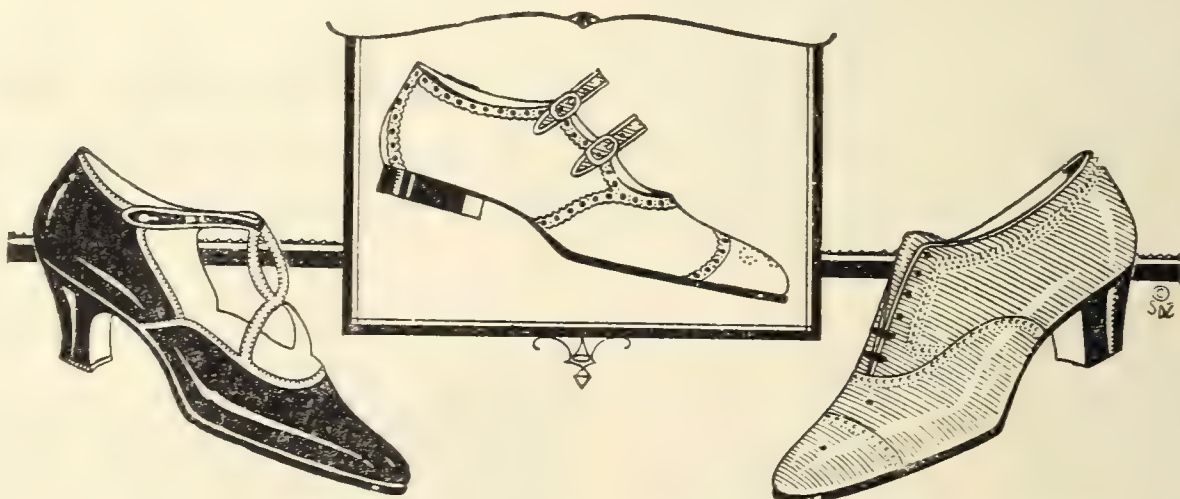
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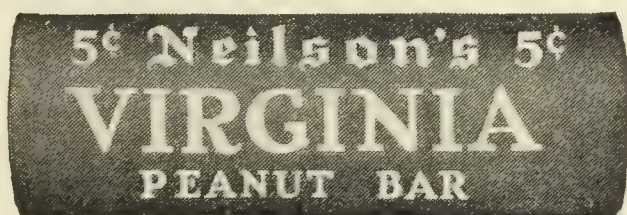
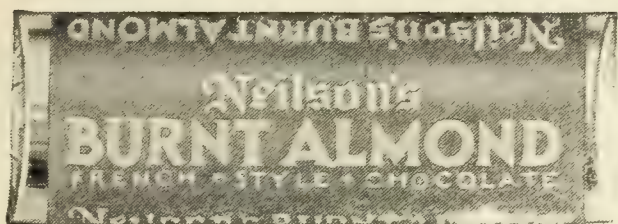
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A. E. Gibson, Manager

From the Four Corners of the Globe

Leather from London, handbags from Paris, rubies from Burmah—how many far-off places must be visited to collect all these within four walls!

The trim red-roofed villages of Holland, the smoky English midlands, the diamond mines of South Africa, have all contributed to this display.

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GUELPH.

What Are the Facts?

SINCE the deflation following the war, farm machine prices have been uppermost in the minds of manufacturer, agent and farmer. We know that the farmers have suffered severely. Many have said they can't buy or won't buy new farm machines and implements. To clear up this situation we are publishing the facts about farm machine prices. These facts prove that farm machine prices are actually low in comparison with other articles the farmer buys.

If the average size binder that harvests the crop was priced on a pound for pound basis, at Hamilton, with the average steel range, it would cost a farmer \$325—and that would not take into account the complexity of the binder and the service that goes with it. If it were priced like the world's cheapest car, the binder would cost the farmer \$560. A 5-foot mower at lawn mower prices would cost \$185. The field cultivator, priced pound for pound with the forge, would cost \$127.

Less than 4 cents of every dollar of the estimated net revenue from Canadian farm products in the year 1922 went to the farm implement industry.

Approximately 80 per cent of all money received by the manufacturer from the farmer for farm machines was paid to labor—not to workers in the implement factories alone, but in the steel mills, the mines, the forests, and in the railroads. These workers and their families return much of this money to the farmer for his products.

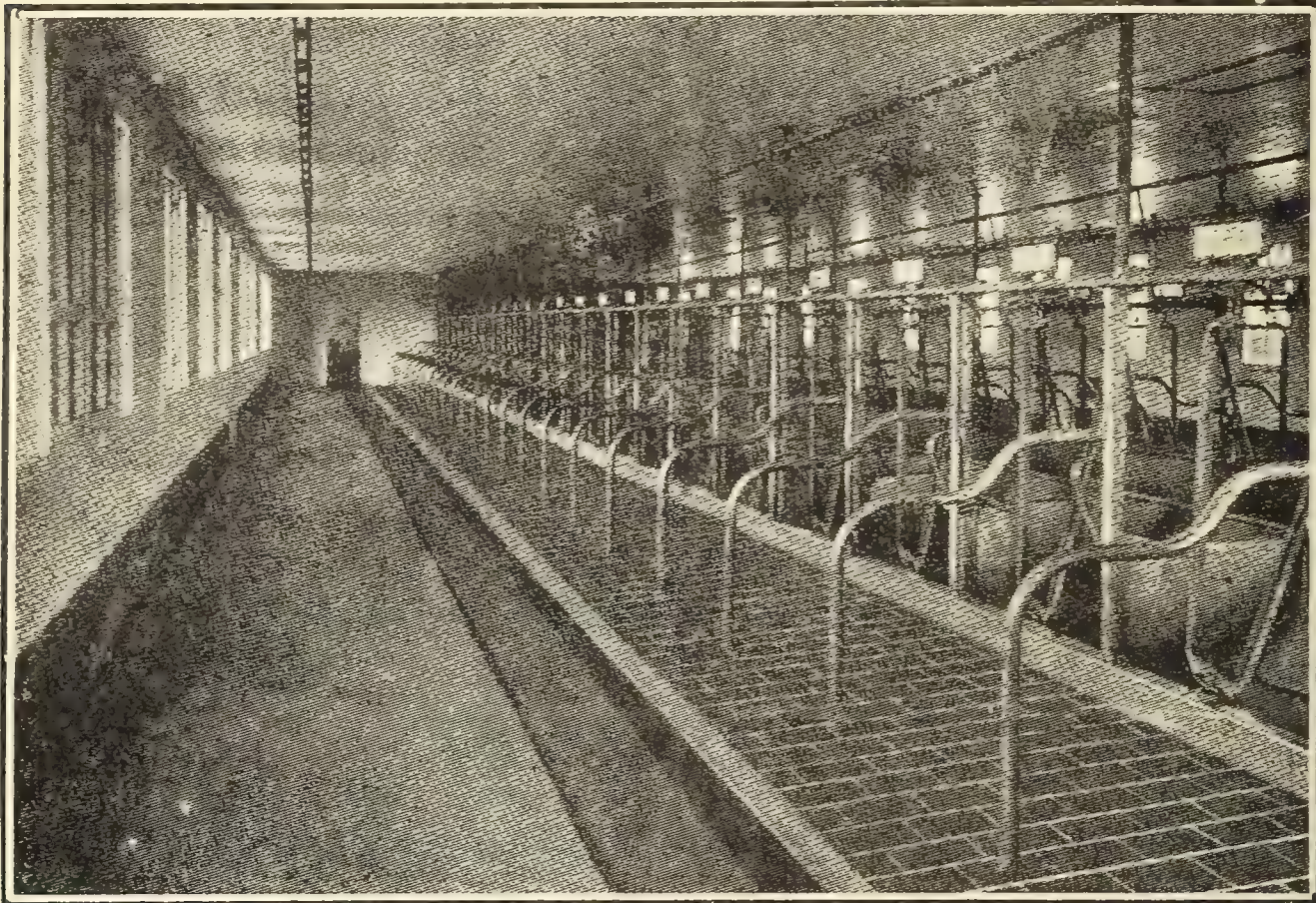
The value of the implement manufacturer's production in 1922 was two-thirds less than in 1920, while the farmer's net revenue from all farm products in the year 1922 was only one-third less than in the year 1920.

The present price of implement company stocks indicates the extent of the losses. If a man had purchased in August, 1919, one share of stock in some instances common, in others preferred, in each of the eleven leading companies doing business in Canada, the cost would have been \$1,000. In the open market to-day these same stocks are worth only \$400—a decline of sixty per cent. in four years. This shows the losses which implement manufacturers have suffered with the farmer.

Oak lumber is twice as high as it was in 1914, pole stock is $2\frac{1}{4}$ times as high, pine crating $1\frac{3}{4}$ times as high, steel bars, soft center plow steel and cold rolled steel twice as high, pig iron $1\frac{3}{4}$ times, coke 2 1-5 times, cotton duck 2 1-5 times as high. In addition, the very important item of labor has more than doubled since 1914.

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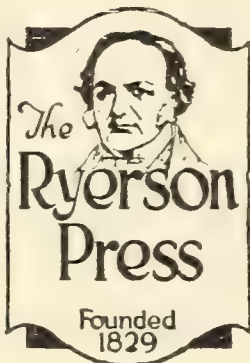
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Toronto, December, 1921.

Silver Pitchers and Auto Bodies—

To bear a stand of wheat or a set of clover, a barren field must be subjected to many agricultural processes.

Likewise, a silver pitcher or a metal auto body must be subjected to many industrial processes before it is delivered to you. Even after the refined ore reaches the ultimate manufacturer, it must pass through many stages before the finished product is evolved. Not least of these processes is the removal of the oil or grease with which practically all metal parts are covered to protect from rust during factory moulding and finishing.

Extreme care must then be used in removing this protective layer of oil or the subsequent-painting or plating will peel.

Where a "chemically clean" surface is necessary, hundreds of painstaking manufacturers have standardized the use of the

WYANDOTTE METAL CLEANERS

because of both their certain efficiency and their economy of time, labor and cleaning material.



Fifth of a series of discussions concerning Wyandotte Products—The Cleaner That Cleans Clean

THE J. B. FORD CO., Sole Manufacturers

Wyandotte, Mich.

(Continued from page 243)

HERE AND THERE

'98—N. M. Ross, Superintendent of the Forestry Experimental Station, Indian Head, Sask., visited O. A. C. recently.

1900—A. J. Wagg, general merchant and dairyman at Mindenoya, Manitoba, has written in to Professor Dean, asking him to supply him with a butter maker.

'03—L. H. Newman, Head of the Seed Division at Ottawa, visited O. A. C. recently.

'17—Raymond Zavitz has been seriously ill in a Montreal Hospital, with double pneumonia. We are pleased to be able to report that the crisis is past, and that he is doing as well as can be expected.

'20—"Bob" Murray, of the Horticultural Branch at Peniticton, B. C., visited O. A. C. during the Christmas holidays.

'22—F. L. Thomas, District Representative at Kenora, visited O. A. C. a few days ago.

'23—Frank North of the Farm Engineering staff of MacDonald College, recently sent in a very interesting letter. They had about forty-seven men in attendance at their Short Course in Drainage, Gas Engines and Shop Work.

DISTRICT REPRESENTATIVE CHANGES

'09—Harry Tirett, Northumberland County.

'11—Allan Hutchison, North Simcoe.

'21—Clayton Frey, Haldimand Co. have resigned their duties as District Representatives. The vacancies have not been filled as yet.

THE CONVERSAT

The following are a few of the ex-members of O. A. C. who returned for the Conversat:

'07—A. P. MacVannell, Picton.

'09—Roy Allen, Guelph.

'10—Mr. J. Laughland, Guelph.

'16—A. B. Baird, St. Thomas, Ont.

'21—D. I. Hill, Toronto; T. H. Matthews, Toronto; H. I. Maybee, Toronto.

'22—Gordon Whiteside, J. R. Armstrong, I. H. Shaw, Dept. Ag, Kingston. Bert Tolton, Guelph; A. B. Cockburn, Dept. Ag, Kingston; Geo. Knowles, Hamilton.

'23—Messrs. T. J. Wood, Lakefield; G. C. Horne, Toronto; G. I. Arnold, Niagara Falls; S. L. Carr, W. K. Champ, N. Blaney, E. S. Manning, Chatham; A. W. MacKenzie, A. R. Marston, Ottawa; F. A. Phillips, Oakville; J. MacDermid, D. I. Hill, L. H. Blow, Fergus; C. E. Corbin, N. E. Synnott, Hugh Stanley, G. E. Bennett, Detroit; H. E. Young, Deseronto.

'24—Gordon Cameron, "Army" Armstrong.

'25—"Norm" Butler, "Mel" Walters.

DEATHS

'75—JACK GOW

At Vancouver in August, 1923. Jack was a Guelphite, son of the Hon. Peter Gow, at one time Provincial Secretary in Sir Oliver Mowat's Administration, and M.P.P. for South Wellington.

'23—L. N. VICKERSON

It is our sad duty to publish the death of L. N. Vickerson on February 1st, 1924, at Pencil Farm near La Paz, Bolivia, S.A. His death is believed to have been caused by Peritonitis.

To all his friends, the news of his death is truly distressing, he always being of a most jovial disposition and an ideal student, with an intense love for mission work.

BIRTHS

'18—To Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Ferguson, on January 29, 1924, at the General Hospital, Guelph, a son.

Smoke **OLD CHUM**

The Tobacco of Quality



Sealed Package **15¢**
(*which keeps the tobacco
in its original condition*)

also in ½ lb. tins

Ode to Spring—And All That!

Er-Spring!

You perfectly priceless old thing!

I'm frightfully bucked up at the signs
one sees—

The jolly old sap in the topping old
trees;

The priceless old lilac and that sort
of rot,

It jolly well cheers a chap up, does it
not?

It's so fearfully bright,

So amazingly right,

And one feels as one feels if one's got
rather tight.

There's a tang in the air,

If you know what I mean,

And the grass as it were is so frightfully
green,

We shall soon have the jolly old bee on
the wing,

Er—Spring!

Old fruit!

You've given old Winter the boot;

The voice of the tailor is heard in the
land,

(I wonder what my rotten credit will
stand).

And the birds and the flowers (but
especially the birds)

Will be looking too priceless for words.

We shall have to get stocks

Of new ties and new socks,

And of course we must alter the jolly
old clocks,

So a young fellow's fancy turns natur-
ally towards

The river and Nancy or Betty and
Lord's—

In fact, as I said, you're a priceless old
thing,

Er—spring!

Old Bean!

It's well, it's—you know what I mean—

It's time I was oiling the jolly old car,

And hitting the high spots both near
and far,

The theme of this jolly old song that
I sing,

Is—er—jolly old spring!

I am master of the unspoken word;
the spoken word is master of me.

—ARAB PROVERB.

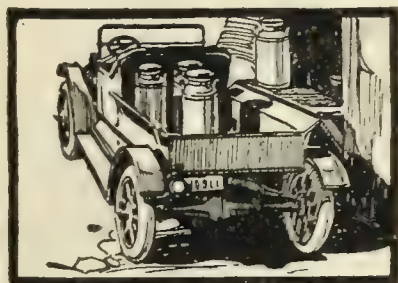
It is a world also to see how manie
strange hearbs, plants and annuall
fruits are daillie brought unto us from
the Indies, Americans, Taprobane, Can-
arie Iles and all parts of the world; the
which albeit that in respect of the con-
stitutions of our bodies they doo not
grow for us, because that God hath
bestowed sufficient commodities upon
everie countrie for his owne necessitie;
yet for delectation sake unto the eie
and their odoriferous savors unto the
nose, they are to be cherished, and
God to be glorified also in them, because
they are his good gifts, and created to
doo man help and service.

—WILLIAM HARRISON, 1593.

Meadow lands should be selected in
a rich, or else a moist or well-watered
soil, and care should be taken to draw
the rain water upon them from the high
road. The best method of ensuring a
good crop of grass is first to plough the
land and then to harrow it, but before
passing the harrow over it, the ground
should be sprinkled with such seed as
may have fallen from the hay in the hay
loft and mangers. The land should not
be watered, however, the first year, nor
should cattle be put to graze upon it
before the second hay harvest, for fear
lest the blade should be torn up by the
roots, or betrodde down and stunted
in its growth.

—PLINY, NATURAL HISTORY, 23-79 A.D.

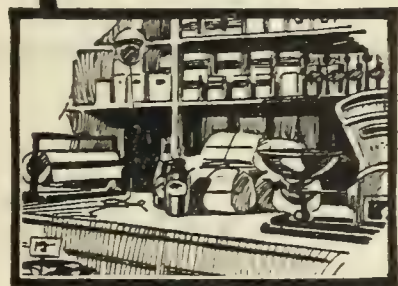
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No matter what your system of farming may be or where you live, you need a De Laval Separator and some cows.

Cows furnish the best market for your feeds, and they keep the fertility of the soil on your farm.

Then the De Laval separates the cream, which brings you in a steady cash income, and leaves the skim-milk in the best condition for feeding calves, pigs and chickens.

This is the surest, safest and most profitable system of farming—and the De Laval Separator has made it possible. It is the original separator, skims cleaner, lasts longer, turns easier than any other. There are over 2,500,000 De Laval Separators in use the world over—about as many as all the rest put together.



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ANOTHER
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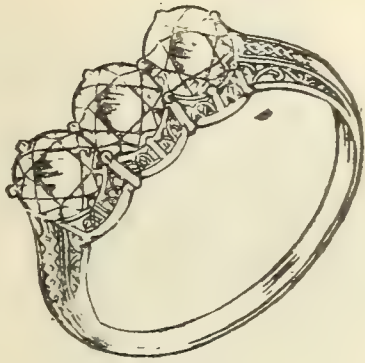
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We do what we promise

BEFORE THE SNOW

Now soon, ah, very soon I know,
 The trumpets of the north will blow,
 And the great winds will come to bring
 The pale wild riders of the snow.

Darkening the sun with level flight
 At arrowy speed, they will alight,
 Unnumbered as the desert sands,
 To bivouac on the edge of night.

Then I, within their sombre ring,
 Shall hear a voice that seems to sing
 Deep, deep within my tranquil heart,
 The valiant prophecy of spring.

—BLISS CARMAN.

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 Telephone 1641J

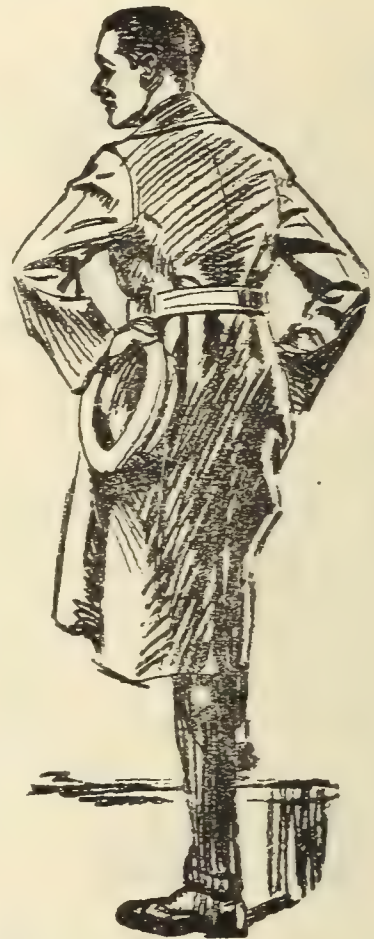
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PAGE THE PHYSICS DEPARTMENT

A chap was arrested for assault and battery and brought before the judge.

Judge (to prisoner): "What is your name, your occupation and what are you charged with?"

Prisoner: "My name is Sparks; I am an electrician, and I am charged with battery."

Judge: "Officer, put this man in a dry cell."

The strain on the soil will be an easy one by alternating the crops, provided only that you are not chary in saturating the parched earth with rich manure, or in scattering unsightly ashes upon the exhausted fields; thus, too, your land is refreshed by changing the crops, and in the meantime there is not the unproductiveness of untilled land.—*Virgil Georgics 37, B.C.*

R. S. Cull

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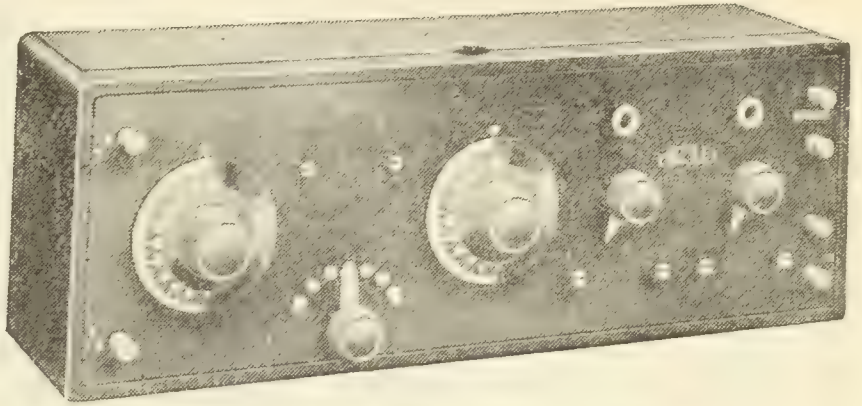
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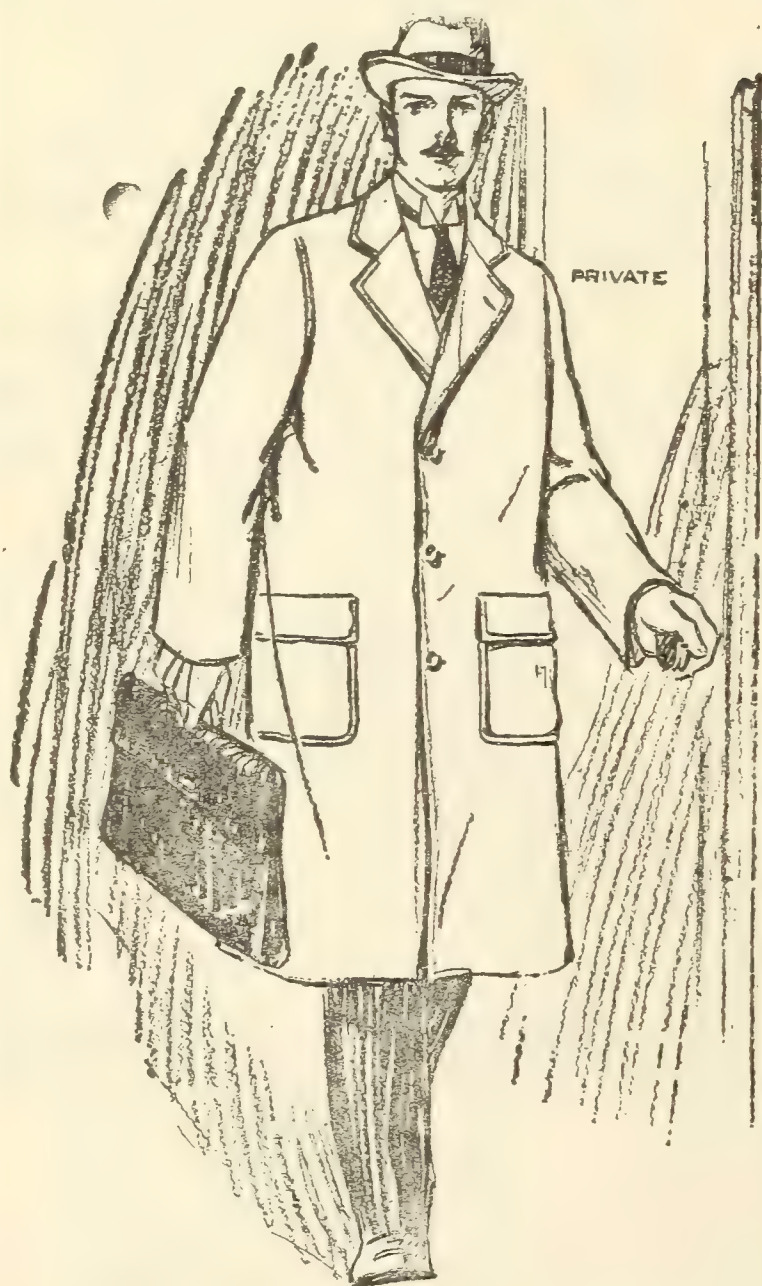
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Owen Sound

Men Are Liking the New Spring Clothes

It's the loose, free, carelessly-at-ease feeling of the Spring Fashions that's winning their eyes.

For the Spring Suits are comfort itself.

And this distinctive sort of naturalness is carried to the utmost in



SOCIETY BRAND SUITS

It is modified or elaborated to meet the proportions of men of all sizes. And it is dignified.

A man's taste for colors and out of the ordinary patterning can have full sway in this March choosing between \$35 and \$50.



D. E. Macdonald & Bros.
Limited

Guelph's Leading and Largest Store

Guelph Business Directory

The attention of the O. A. C. and Macdonald Students is drawn to the following Directory of Guelph Business and Professional men. Their advertisements help to make your magazine a success. They carry the best goods and give the best service you can obtain. It is only fair that you patronize them.

Banks—

Dominion Bank
Guelph & Ontario Investment and
Saving Society
The Royal Bank
Union Bank

Barbers—

College Barber Shop

Board and Rooms—

Albion Hotel
Fountain House

Book Stores—

C. Anderson & Co.

Boots and Shoes—

Cosford's Shoe Store
J. D. McArthur
Agnew Boot Shop.
Yale Boot Shop.

Brokers—

J. E. Carter

Cafes—

Central
Dominion Cafe
Star Cafe.
Royal Canadian Cafe

Candy, Ice Cream, Hot Drinks—

The Kandy Kitchen
Geo. Williams
Candyland
The Peacock Candy Shop

"The Hut"

Murphy & Cartledges
Russell Daly

Cigar Stores—

Murphy & Cartledge
A. F. Johns
Malone Bros.

Caterers—

The Kandy Kitchen
Geo. Williams

Cleaners and Pressers—

W. V. Bagg

Confectionery—

Geo. Williams

Clothiers & Furnishings—

Rollie Hewer
Ryan's Men's Store
D. E. MacDonald & Bros., Ltd.
Powell & Fennell
R. S. Cull
Cole Bros. & Scott
S. MacPherson

Dancing—

Huxley's Dancing Academy.

Dentists—

Dr. E. Burrows
Dr. G. W. Morgan
Dr. L. R. Garvey
Dr. M. J. Rudell
Dr. G. P. Britton
Dr. D. M. Foster
Dr. Ross H. Wing.
Dr. G. H. Weber.

You will be doing the Review a service if you tell these people you have read their advertisement.

Guelph Business Directory

(Continued)

Dry Goods & Ladies' Wear—

D. E. Macdonald & Bros.
 Cole Bros. & Scott
 G. B. Ryan & Co.
 John Armstrong

Druggists—

Alex. Stewart
 Bogardus & Barton
 Taylor's Drug Store.
 Broadfoot

Electrical Appliances and Plumbers—

The Grinyer Co.

Florists—

James Gilchrist
 The Little Covent Garden (Bettell's)
 Miss E. S. Marriott

Fruits—

The Little Covent Garden
 Geo. Williams
 Hood & Benallick

Groceries—

Hood and Benallick
 Geo. Williams

Hair-Dressing Parlors—

Miss Pringle

Hardware—

J. P. Hammill
 The Bond Hardware Co.
 Howden Hardware
 Penfold Hardware Co.

Horticultural Society, Guelph—

F. Marr, 14 Verney St., Secretary.

Jewellers—

Savage & Co.
 Smith and Mahoney.
 J. J. McTague
 T. Phipps

Laundries—

Suey Wah
 The Globe Laundry

Livery—

Robinson's Livery

Lumber—

Guelph Lumber Co.

Magazines and Newspapers—

Daly's
 Murphy and Cartledge.
 "The Hut"

Musical Instruments—

C. W. Kelly & Son
 The Grinyer Co.

Opticians and Optometrists—

Geo. Pringle
 A. D. Savage

Photographers—

The Kennedy Studio
 O'Keefe Studio

Printing—

The Guelph Herald
 Wallace Printing Co.
 Kelso Printing Co.
 E. M. Burnell Book-Binding &
 Printing Co.

Pressing—

S. J. Wimpenny

Public Stenographers—

Miss A. Cabeldu
 Public Stenographers office 18
 Douglass St.

Riding Horses—

Robinson's Livery

Signs—

T. Ross Barber.

Shoe Repairing—

J. D. McArthur
 Campbell's Shoe Repair Shop
 Geo. Stovel

Storage Battery Service—

Willard

Taxicabs—

C. L. Kearns, Phone 41W
 Robinson's Livery—Phone 149

Tailors

Keleher & Hendley

Theatres—

Castle

Tobacco Shops—

A. F. Johns
 Murphy & Cartledge
 Daly's
 Malone Bros.

Albert D. Savage

Registered Optometrist and
Manufacturing Optician

Savage Optical Building

Right at the Post Office, Guelph.

Our examinations tell whether
your need is glasses or a change
in glasses.

We operate the only Lens (surface)
grinding machinery in this district



Blue Serge Suits

A Special Feature Here

Complete New Spring Range
just received. Fine Twill and
Herringbone Striped Weaves.
Every Suit Guaranteed for Long
Service.

\$25 to \$45

P.S.—See the New Spring Hats
with colored stripe bands; also the
New Caps.

They're Different!



Powell & Fennell

20 Lower Wyndham

QUALITY PAYS HANDSOMELY

It is an old saying, but a true
one, "that the quality will be re-
membered long after the price is
forgotten." Our printing is read-
able, well-balanced, correctly dis-
played, and has a pleasing touch
of individuality that will reflect
credit upon your business. **MAKE
US PROVE IT.**

The

Guelph Herald, Ltd.

*"Printers and Designers of
Good Printing"*

Douglas Street

GUELPH

Give Your Hens A Square Deal, Feed

PIONEER POULTRY FOODS

Chick Food,
Growing Mash,
Scratch Food,

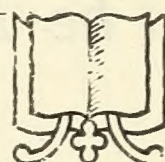
More Eggs
and
Better Birds,

Laying Mash
Fattening Mash,
Pigeon Food,

WESTERN CANADA FLOUR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED
TORONTO, ONT.



College Year Books



WE have produced in the past some very artistic Year Books for the students of several colleges. Our printing is of a very high standard and carefully and honestly produced.

We solicit this class of work from any college.

HAYDEN PRESS, Limited
London - - - Ontario

Tested and Proved Service

A Good Defence

FREQUENTLY during a game it is the defence man who saves his team at a critical moment.

A strong defence gives confidence to the team.

Is this not true in life also—a Bank Account is the best defence to have, it inspires confidence and is always there should things go wrong.

**SAVE YOUR DOLLARS
EVERY ONE COUNTS.**

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

The Exceptional in Clothes

The well-dressed man chooses his Clothes with care, and is invariably dressed by a Custom Tailor.

He knows that a perfect fitting suit and overcoat prove to be an investment in good taste and long wear.

This establishment has the experience and judgment of long years' standing.

Keleher & Hendley
LIMITED

Model Merchant Tailors, Furnishers
and Furriers

PHONE 186

NITRATE OF SODA

**FURNISHES NITROGEN AS A
NITRATE**

The only form in which plants absorb it.

In the light of modern experience The Secret of its Superiority is revealed.

Have you revised your knowledge of Plant Nutrition Problems recently?

Let us send you literature on the subject.

**THE CHILEAN NITRATE
COMMITTEE**

(B. Leslie Emslie, Director)

1602 ROYAL BANK BUILDING
TORONTO, ONT.

Massey-Harris Service

What It Means

WHEN buying implements and machinery for your farm it is important to know how near home the machine can be bought; what arrangements the Manufacturers have for setting up the machine and putting it in operation; what service can be given in case of accident to the machine at any time, and the probability of being able to get repairs in years to come. **In all These Points MASSEY-HARRIS SERVICE Excels.**

Over 75 years in business, supplying the needs of farmers, with an assured future which enables the purchasers of Massey-Harris Machinery to feel certain that they will be able to get duplicate parts for their machines any time in the future.

An Organization which extends over the entire Dominion, from Coast to Coast, with Branches in all large cities, and Local Agents in almost every Town and Village, able to set up and put in operation all Massey-Harris Machines, and supply repairs for same.

The Line includes practically every machine used on the farm.

Tillage Machines

- Plows
- Disc Harrows
- Spring-Tooth Harrows
- Spike-Tooth Harrows
- Harrow Carts
- Cultivators
- Scufflers
- Land Rollers
- Land Packers
- Culti-Packer

Seeding Machines

- Seeders
- Grain Drills
- Fertilizer Drills
- Fertilizer Sowers
- Corn Planters
- Turnip Sowers

Hay-Making Machines

- Mowers
- Rakes
- Tedders
- Side Delivery Rakes
- Hay Loaders

Harvesting Machines

- Grain Binders
- Push Harvesters
- Reapers
- Corn Harvesters

Vehicles

- Wagons
- Dump Carts
- Sleighs
- Dump Wagons

General

- Manure Spreaders
- Gasoline Engines
- Spray Outfits
- Tractors
- Saw Outfits
- Feed Cutters
- Pulpers
- Grinders
- Ensilage Cutters
- Cream Separators
- Pump Jacks
- Wheel Barrows
- Bag Trucks
- Potato Diggers
- Sprayers

MASSEY-HARRIS COMPANY, Ltd.

Established 1847

HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO

Branches at: Toronto, Montreal, Moncton, Winnipeg, Brandon, Regina,
Saskatoon, Swift Current, Yorkton, Calgary, Edmonton.

Agencies Everywhere.

The Two Year Course
AT THE
Ontario Agricultural College
GUELPH

Is within the reach of all farm boys

BECAUSE

Ordinary public school education is sufficient for admission to the course.

The College year begins September 19th and ends April 17th, so that students from the farm may return to their homes to assist in the Spring and Summer work.

Five months during the Spring and Summer give many students opportunity to earn sufficient money to defray College expenses for the following year.

The tuition fee for Ontario students for two years is only \$20.00 per year while the lowest possible rate is charged for board and room in residence.

A portion of the cost of the first year is defrayed by work on the farm and the various departments.

Students without matriculation having successfully completed the two-year course may enter the Intermediate year, in which the Science of the first two years of the Degree Course, as well as certain Matriculation subjects, is covered. On completing this they may then enter the Third year of the Degree Course.

**College Opens September 19th
1924**

Write for a College calendar which gives full particulars.

J. B. REYNOLDS, M.A.,
President.

A. M. PORTER, B.S.A.,
Registrar.